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PRICE TWO CENTS

THIRD INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR FOSS AND NEW COUNCIL NEAR

New Year's Day Brings Legislature Together and Next Day the Governor Is Sworn in and Gives His Address

NO CONTESTS ON

President Greenwood and Speaker Cushing Will Be Re-elected — Flood of Proposed Laws Now Setting In

One week from today Governor Foss will take the oath of office for a third term and read the inaugural address he is now preparing before the two branches of the Legislature in joint convention in the chamber of the House of Representatives. On the day previous, Wednesday, Jan. 1, each branch of the Legislature is scheduled to meet in its own chamber and organize for the session.

As President Levi H. Greenwood of the Senate and Speaker of the House Grafton D. Cushing are expected to be re-elected as the two presiding officers, they are making up in advance the committees for the year. These will probably be made public Wednesday.

On Thursday, "Inauguration Day," the members of the Senate and House will meet in their separate chambers and hear read the report of a joint committee on the returns of votes cast for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, the other officers on the state ticket and for the executive council. Governor Foss and David J. Walsh, Lieutenant-Governor elect, will then be formally notified by committee that they have been chosen to fill the offices for which they were candidates and another committee will be sent to the secretary of state, directing him to notify the councilors-elect of their election.

After these committees have reported and been discharged, the senators will file to the House chamber, passing down the center aisle and taking seats in the first few rows. Speaker Cushing will turn over his gavel to President Greenwood, who will serve as presiding officer throughout the joint convention.

After the Governor and the other officials who are to be sworn in have entered the chamber, accompanied by numerous military and civil officials, political leaders and friends, and taken seats near the speaker's desk, President Greenwood will administer the oath of office to the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor in turn. The secretary of state will then make official proclamation of their election and inauguration, after which Governor Foss will deliver his inaugural speech.

The councilors will be sworn in after the inaugural, the senators will return to their chamber in the east end of the State House and after a few minutes of routine work the two branches will adjourn to the following day.

The retiring secretary of state, Albert P. Langtry, will officiate at the inaugural exercises and will continue in office until the third Wednesday in January. At that time, Frank J. Donahue, secretary of state-elect, will be sworn in in the presence of the Governor and council. State Treasurer Elmer A. Stevens, Auditor John E. White and Attorney-General James M. Swift will take their oaths of office for another year at the same time.

Already friends of various forms of legislation have begun active work for the coming year. Among these are the legislative committee of the Progressive party of Massachusetts and the Direct Legislation League. The latter organization has made a preliminary investigation of the situation so far as it relates to the initiative and referendum bill and is said to have found that chance of its passage this year is unusually favorable. The members of the Senate are said to have found that chance of passage this year is unusually favorable. The members of the Senate are said to be about evenly divided on the question. In the House, where a two-thirds vote is necessary on constitutional amendments, it is claimed that within a score of the necessary number are known to be favorable, with many members who have not yet committed themselves.

Although the Legislature does not convene for nearly a week about 100 measures have been filed with the clerk of the House and about a dozen with the clerk of the Senate.

NEW MOTOR BOAT IS ABOARD LIMON

Lashed on the after deck of the United Fruit Company's steamship Limon, when she left her berth at Long wharf today for the tropics, was the 30-foot motor boat Dorothy, owned by J. H. Baker, which will be used in Jamaican waters during the winter.

In the holds of the Limon were seven touring cars, owned by Boston tourists, who will use them in Jamaica. A large amount of general cargo was also taken out by the frigate.

BEACONS TO GUIDE VESSELS IN CANAL



Lighthouse on center wall of Gatun dam which was inspected by President Taft this week

PRESIDENT TAFT ENDS VISIT TO PANAMA CANAL

Chief Executive Inspects Work, Looks Over Fortifications and Attends Dinner and Reception in His Honor on the Holiday

PANAMA, C. Z.—President Taft and his party planned to embark today on the battleship Arkansas, which will sail this afternoon with the Delaware for Hampton Roads.

Besides the party which came with the President to Panama, Col. G. W. Goethals, chief engineer of the canal, and Major-General Barry, who is likely to become chief of staff, of the United States army, will be on the ship.

President Taft announced that he would not decide definitely as to the appointment of Colonel Goethals as civil Governor of the Canal Zone until he had returned to Washington.

President Taft inspected Culebra cut this morning and returned to Panama, from where he and his party expected to journey by special train to Colon, where the Arkansas has been anchored since the party's arrival.

Mr. Taft and his party Wednesday morning inspected the Pacific end of the canal and the fortifications of the islands. The President has had a conference with a Panama committee and he approved the agreement made a year ago between

Secretary Boyd of Panama and Colonel Goethals relative to the transfer of the zone lands on the outskirts of Panama city to the sovereignty of Panama in exchange for rights in Colon bay, which rights will be used in connection with wharfage purposes. This agreement will become effective in a short time.

Mr. Taft also found no objection to the establishment of a bank in accordance with the law passed by the Assembly. He is also disposed to extend aid to the Panama-David railway in so far as it would prove efficacious in facilitating the transportation of material for the canal at a nominal price.

It has been learned that on his return to Washington President Taft will appoint two commissioners for the express purpose of dealing with the zone lands. President Porras empowered the Panama committee to discuss the matters at the conference, which was cordial and satisfactory to all.

H. Percival Dodge, the American minister, gave a dinner to President Taft Wednesday evening at the United States legation. Included in the large number of people attending were many distinguished Panamanians.

The President shortly after the legation dinner left to attend the ball of Belisario Porras, President of Panama, in his honor at the National theater. Mr. Taft arrived at the railway station on Panama soil at 7 o'clock Wednesday evening and was received by President Porras and the latter's secretary.

Fifteen minutes after President Taft had passed, a kiosk near the station on Central avenue, the principal street of the town, was blown up with dynamite.

"ON TO WASHINGTON," AFTER ALBANY, SAYS MISS JONES

HUDSON, N. Y.—Only five miles to stride confronted the women pilgrims carrying a message to Albany to secure suffrage for women when they left here today. Stockport was the destination, Miss Rosalie Jones, the leader, decided that from now on, with Albany only 30 miles away, and the party not due at the

capital until next Wednesday, the daily jaunts will be only long enough to keep the walkers on the move.

The benefits of the present "hike" have emboldened Miss Jones and her aides and they are now looking on Washington with longing. Miss Jones today asserted that she will organize a walking party to go from New York to Washington, leaving the metropolis about the middle of February and reaching Washington before March 4.

There was filed with the clerk of the house this forenoon the first woman suffrage bill for the legislative session of 1913.

It takes the usual form of a petition for an amendment of the constitution, to strike the word "male" from the clause as to the qualifications of voters. The petitioner is Alice Stone Blackwell.

PRISCILLA TOWED TO PORT NEW LONDON, Conn.—The steamer Priscilla of the New England Navigation Company's line, which broke a shaft two weeks ago and was being towed to Newport for repairs, was brought into harbor today.

The Priscilla was being towed by the Boston, which the company wished to put in commission. Tugs met the Priscilla at Cornfield light and, aided by the Boston, brought her in. She will be towed to Newport later.

FEDERAL EXPERT HAS PLAN TO TAKE BOYS ON CHAMBER'S TRIP

C. L. Chandler Hopes to Arouse Interest of School Pupils in Extension of Foreign Trade of the U. S.

MEETING TOMORROW

Charles Lyon Chandler of the department of state at Washington is in Boston in the interests of the South American excursion planned by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. He is spending much of his time with Mayor Fitzgerald discussing cooperation in the effort to develop trade with the Latin American countries.

Mr. Chandler says that he will ask F. B. Dyer, superintendent of schools, his assistants and members of the school committee to meet tomorrow and discuss the question of taking several boys from the trade and commercial schools on the trip with the chamber delegation.

Mr. Chandler resides in Brookline, and is not officially representing the government on this trip. He is on a leave of absence, and is using it in the interests of developing foreign trade. He came here to commend Mayor Fitzgerald for his efforts in the development of boys along commercial lines, and the mayor talked over the plan whereby some boys could go with the delegation.

Following the conference with Mr. Chandler, the mayor said that there should be contests in the schools and that the boys showing the greatest proficiency in Spanish and in general trade conditions in the Latin countries should go on the trip.

Mr. Chandler said that Boston and its mayor had become widely known in many South American cities because of the policy here of developing the education of boys along lines to increase their ability to take part in Latin-American trade.

DEMOCRATIC HOUSE MEMBERS TO CAUCUS AND SELECT LEADER

Democratic members of the House of Representatives in the next Legislature are summoned to a caucus in a call issued today by Michael O'Leary, executive secretary of the party's state committee, who acts for Michael J. McEtrick of Boston.

Mr. McEtrick is the senior Democrat in the next Legislature by virtue of the earliest year of service, and according to custom entitled to issue the call.

The caucus is to be held in room 439, at 10 a. m., Wednesday, Jan. 1, the day the Legislature meets for the session of 1913.

Representative Martin M. Lomasney of Boston is a candidate for speaker of the House and it is expected at Democratic headquarters that he will be nominated at this caucus. The nomination carries with it the minority leadership of the House.

Mr. O'Leary said that he expected the senatorship situation would not be considered at this caucus.

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PROPERTY OWNERS SPEAK FOR WIDENING OF PLEASANT STREET

Plan to Broaden Thoroughfare and Develop South End Is Advocated by About 35 Persons

D. J. KILEY ARGUES

He Says Finance Commission Was Bearing Realty Market—City May Soon Authorize Sale of Bonds

About 35 property owners in and around Pleasant street appeared before the street commissioners today in support of a plan to widen that thoroughfare. No one voicing opposition was heard.

Daniel J. Kiley told the advantages of the plan and what it would mean to South Boston. He characterized the report of the finance commission, which said that unless the work could be done for \$800,000, it should be abandoned, as an attempt to bear the real estate market.

He said the commission was trying to keep down the land damages. He said

(Continued on page four, column four)

CONGRESS SENIORITY RULE IS ATTACKED BY MR. BRYAN IN ARTICLE

LINCOLN, Neb.—William J. Bryan in a Commoner editorial today warned the new Democratic Congress against the "blight of seniority." He says:

"The Democratic party is going to have another struggle in both Senate and House over the committee assignments, and is again threatened with the blight of seniority, that is, it will be asked to let the ambitious and interests of individuals above the welfare of the party."

"The progressive Democrats will now be in the majority in the Senate caucus. Will they allow a reactionary minority to man the ship? Will they allow length of service to outweigh sympathy with the Progressive cause? Assignments to committees should be made upon the basis of fitness and with a view to giving faithful expression to the will of the majority."

MAYOR REFUSES TO REMOVE TUNNEL ENTRANCE POLICE

Representative Benjamin F. Sullivan of East Boston today petitioned Mayor Fitzgerald to have the police officers withdrawn from the entrance of the East Boston tunnel. These officers were placed there in connection with the refusal of some persons to pay the toll.

The mayor said that the men had been placed there to prevent any disturbances which might arise and refused to withdraw them.

Mayor Fitzgerald, Joseph J. Corbett, corporation counsel, and Elevated officials are trying to devise the best method of meeting the legal technicalities that the refusal by some persons to pay toll has presented.

Most patrons of the East Boston tunnel are today paying the one-cent toll without question, as they did yesterday. Less than a dozen persons refused to give up the penny on the holiday. Their names were taken by guards.

HOUSE TO FILL SULZER VACANCY

WASHINGTON—Committee assignments in the House made necessary by changes in membership will be considered at a Democratic caucus which has been called for Jan. 7.

The chairmanship of the committee on foreign affairs, made vacant by the election of Representative Sulzer as Governor of New York, is one of the important places to be filled and it is probable that the place will go to Representative Flood of Virginia who is at present acting chairman of the committee.

SULLIVAN SQUARE FOOT BRIDGE OVER "L" TRACKS TO BE ELIMINATED

Residents of Malden and Everett who come into Boston by way of the Sullivan square terminal of the Boston Elevated system will be permitted, at least for three months, after Jan. 1 to board trains at the present unloading platform, and will not be required, as at present, to cross the bridge to the west-bound track. The state board of railroad commissioners today recommended to the

OFFICIALS ASKED TO BACK VOCATION BILL

Mayor J. Edward Barry of Cambridge sent communications to all Bay state mayors today asking them to send telegrams to Congress in favor of the Page-Wilson bill, which provides for the better education along vocational lines and for reimbursement to cities and towns for money put into this form of education. Mayor Barry believes the Lever bill only affects the farmers and contends that the Page-Wilson bill would benefit all classes.

ARMENIANS DECLARE FOR AUTONOMY OF THE HOME COUNTRY

Gathering of the American Branch of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation in Boston Is Held in Secret

60 DELEGATES HERE

Autonomy for Armenia is the hope and purpose of a meeting being held in Boston today, the annual conference of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation.

"Complete independence for Armenia is not believed by us to be the best thing as yet. While Armenia might be benefited, we have to consider the millions of Armenians subject to Turkey in other parts of her domain. But we do insist that autonomy will help solve the Armenian question." This was the statement of the idea of the conference given the Monitor by A. Sachaklin, one of the local delegates.

While the meetings are held behind closed doors and the credentials of the delegates are subject to close scrutiny before admittance is gained, Mr. Sachaklin consented to give an outline of the work so far accomplished and what is coming. He is the manager of Hair-enik, the official organ of the federation in America. Hair-enik is the only Armenian revolutionary paper published in the United States.

"Since you desire to say something about our federation," Mr. Sachaklin began, "I should like to have it known that while we are favoring revolutionary tactics yet our aim is not exactly to cut off entirely from the rule of a stronger nation."

"Geneva, Switzerland, is the headquarters for our federation. There we have an official organ, the Drochak, read by Armenians all over the world. The American committee is made up of all

(Continued on page four, column five)

DORCHESTER TUNNEL ROUTE IS DISCUSSED BEFORE COMMISSION

Arguments for and against the two proposed routes of the tunnel extension from Andrew square to Dorchester Center were heard at a hearing before the transit commissioners today. About 35 persons appeared. Those from Norponset favored the extension down Dorchester avenue to Fields Corner. Those from the Meeting House Hill section wanted the route to run there instead.

It is expected that the commissioners will go over the proposed routes before a decision is made. This was recommended by Senator Redmond S. Fitzgerald of wards 20 and 21.

The Dorchester avenue route proponents say their plan would accommodate more people than the other.

F. G. Powell of the Grove Hall Improvement Association advocated a third line to continue under Columbia road, thence to Geneva avenue, thence to Bowdoin street and as before. This, he said, would be of far greater benefit to people in Matapan square than the Codman square line.

Proponents of the line from Andrew square up Boston street through Edward Everett square up Columbia road, thence over Hancock and Bowdoin and Washington streets to Codman square, put up strong arguments for their plan.

B. & M. SHIPMENTS DIVERTED TO THE NEW HAVEN SAYS D. O. IVES

Traffic Expert of Boston Chamber of Commerce Testifies at Hearing Before Commissioner C. A. Prouty

ALLEGES TIME LOST

Others Who Appear Are Louis D. Brandeis for Produce Exchange and Representatives of Railroads

David O. Ives, manager of the transportation department of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, spoke on the alleged diversion of freight from the Boston & Maine railroad to the New Haven road at the hearing of New England shippers before Charles A. Prouty, chairman of the interstate commerce commission, in the Federal building today.

He gave several instances where shipments originating on the Boston & Maine road and consigned to western points had been diverted to the New Haven road and taken over its lines.

Among those who appeared at the hearing were Robert Homans, representing the Chamber of Commerce; Louis D. Brandeis, for the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange; Edward G. Buckland, vice-president of the New Haven road; Edwin G. Rich, counsel for the Boston & Maine; and Seth M. Carter, for the Maine Central road.

Mr. Ives said that instead of being sent by the more direct route via western connections, at Rotterdam or Mechanicville, shipments were sent over the New Haven road and this resulted in goods being on the way from 10 to 11 days, whereas they should require only six or seven. He then told of complaints that had been received from Lowell and vicinity where goods had been diverted from the route by way of Boston to that by way of Providence and Fall River.

Mr. Ives told of complaints being received from shippers of troubles caused by cancellation. He read a letter from a shipper in Gardner who told of complaints coming from a consignee in New York who said that since cancellation there was much trouble in locating freight at the New York terminal of the New Haven road. The New York man complained he had to send his teamsters to the New Haven pier several times before he could find his consignments.

Mr. Brandeis asked Mr. Ives to state if there was any increase in the rates on shoes from points in Maine to New York after the taking over of the Boston & Maine road by the New Haven and the latter said he did not have figures. In answer to another question Mr. Ives said that so far as he knew there had been no advance in the rates in consequence of the withdrawal of the Merchants Steamship line.

He said there had been an advance in rates on boot and shoes over the Boston & Maine routes by mail, however, by reason of the changes in the classification of such goods. These changes had had the effect of advancing the rate 15 or 20 per cent.

NEW HAVEN MAY SELL STEAMERS

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Every steamship line owned or controlled by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company is to be sold next year, unless the interstate commerce commission authorizes the line to hold these concerns. Charles S. Mellen, president of the New Haven, is accredited with making this declaration on Tuesday.

If this is done, the New Haven road will rid itself absolutely of every piece of floating stock, except that used directly in connection with the railroad business.

NEW YORK—Presidents Mellen of the New Haven and Chamberlin of the Grand Trunk, on Tuesday, entered pleas of not guilty in the federal court to charges of conspiring to restrain commerce as contained in the indictment returned by the grand jury on Monday. They each furnished bail in \$10,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Congressman O'Shaunessy declares he will not drop his request for the appointment by Congress of a special committee to investigate all the dealings of the New Haven railroad.

jection to the use of the foot bridge, and urged that persons arriving on the surface cars from these districts be allowed to board the trains on the easterly track, where unloading alone is now permitted. The representatives of the company stated that permitting passengers to board trains at the same point where passengers are leaving them will to some extent restore the condition which the recent changes were designed to eliminate.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

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THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

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Street.....
City..... State.....

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The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE
ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

TRUE COOPERATION TO "HAVE MEN WITH YOU"

It is not difficult to find a common meeting ground for capital and labor, in the belief of Arthur T. Morey of the Commonwealth Steel Company, who recently has been telling interested people in various parts of the country what he conceives to be the correct means to attain industrial harmony.

"Having the men with you," is what he calls his plan, and he makes his appeal largely to those in charge of interests that have many employees.

"The public conscience," says Mr. Morey, "is coming more and more to see the need of basing things on right and just relations among men—perceiving the greater need of man's humanity to man. My subject—'Having the men with you'—is disposed of at the very start by the consideration of one thing upon which it all depends; and that is as to whether or not we are ready to recognize workmen as men. We know of no other way to get the men with us."

As to Mr. Morey's idea of how to get the confidence of the employees, it is his opinion that workmen object to charity.

"We don't believe in giving the men anything," he says. "We have and are providing a good clubhouse and library for our men, a pleasing dining room for our foremen, and lunchroom for the workmen, shower bath and locker accommodations. There are also a night school and lectures. We are not engaged in any philanthropy. Our men are not our wards; they are our partners, our associates, our friends. The management are the friends of the workmen, and the workmen are the friends of the management. Can you estimate the value and force of having 2000 real friends working for you? Paternalism is very distasteful to the independence of American workmen."

"Our men are the most important equipment we have. The greatest law we are all up against is the law of cause and effect. You cannot sow injustice, meanness, dishonesty, selfishness, and reap any good from it any more than you can sow tares and get wheat."

"If you put 10 men around a load, and they all push against it from different points, the result is nothing. If five men pull one way and five pull oppositely the result is still nothing. If eight men pull one way and two another, you have the value of only six men. The wages and labors of the other being lost and wasted; and in this waste is often the difference that makes up the net profits and the difference between success and failure of a business. But if you can get the whole 10 pulling in one direction together, you get the very highest results. This is team work that shows on the profit side of the ledger. Our president is insistent that ours is the Commonwealth family and that every-

body must love each other or get out. Everybody must be in cordial harmony and pull together. The foremen and plant officials meet in the clubhouse at noon for dinner and after dinner engage in a pool tournament, etc., that makes for friendliness and good feeling.

"To summarize, I cannot say more than to repeat that we believe in being right-minded ourselves, having right-minded conditions in our plant in the matter of fair wages, just treatment, with regard to the comfort and convenience of our men; having right-minded conditions in our output and our salesmanship, and having right-minded men to work for us, recognizing fully the independence and worth of our workmen."

MINE PRODUCTION IN CANADA SHOWS LARGE DECREASE

OTTAWA, Ont.—Falling off in Canadian mine production, indicated by the statistics covering the iron and steel industry, is shown by a general summary of the whole mineral production of the Dominion last year, just issued by the mines branch of the department of mines.

According to it, the total value of mineral production last year was \$103,220,994, which is \$3,602,629 less than that of the previous year. The average output per capita was \$14.42.

The production of metalliferous products was valued at \$46,105,423, a decrease in value from the previous year of \$3,333,450. The production of clay, lime, stone and other structural materials was \$22,709,011, an increase of 13.5 per cent.

The most important product in point of value was coal, which contributed over 25½ per cent of the total production.

VALUATIONS SAID TO BE TOO HIGH

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Public utility corporation representatives appearing before the California board of equalization recently argued that the stock and bond valuations of the various concerns they represented were disproportionate and should not be considered by the board in assessing for taxes.

Stock especially was declared to represent a greater value in the market than the property owned would warrant.

The board of equalization is computing a new valuation on corporation property in an effort to increase the state's revenue and force corporations to pay a rate as high as that of the private property owner.

NEW CITY HALL FOR NEW HAVEN

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Frederick L. Ford, city engineer, and L. W. Robinson, architect, are now figuring under orders from a special aldermanic committee, upon a plan for a new municipal square which would take in the old county buildings, the Heublein corner and the McDonald stables.

After the recent hearing on the purchase of the county building, the committee asked the city engineer to confer with an architect.

The scheme was to have these two draw up a plan for a new municipal home, which could be exhibited to the public and intelligently discussed at a public hearing.

CAPITALIST PLANS A MODEL FARM

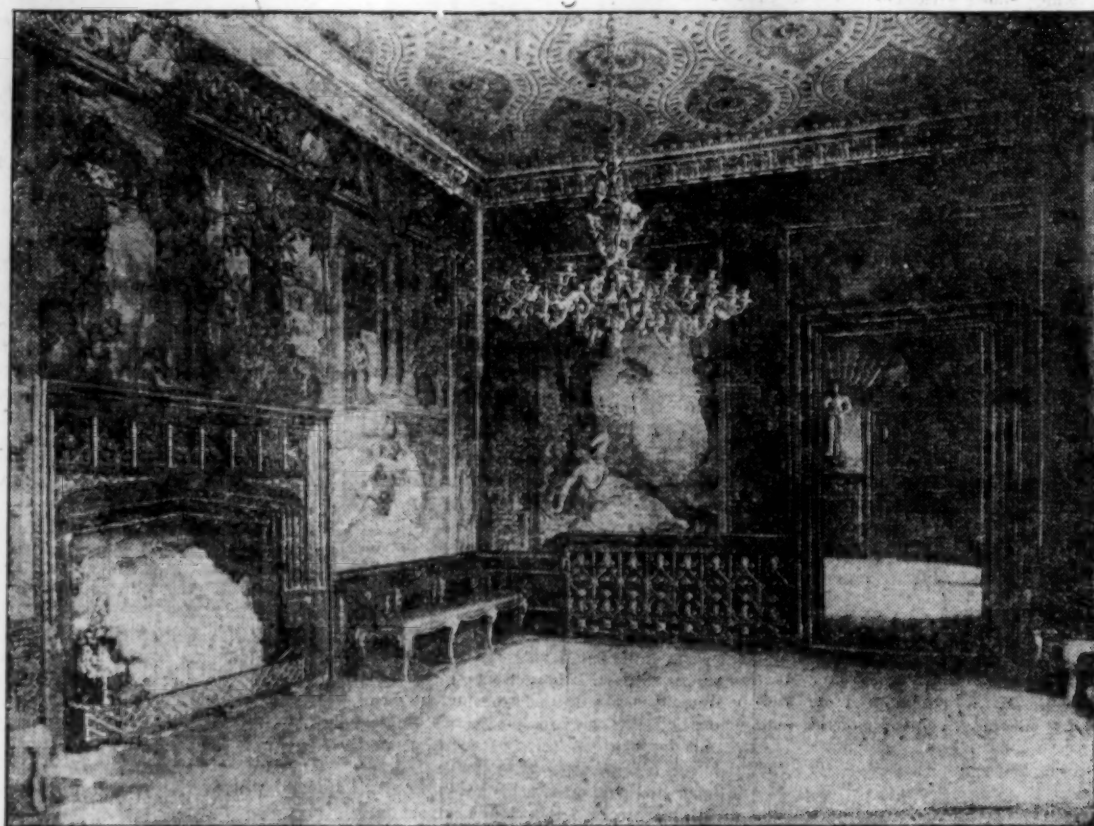
KANSAS CITY—R. A. Long, lumberman, is to have a 1000-acre farm, four miles the other side of Hickman Mills in Jackson county, on which he is to spend \$300,000.

The farm and its appointments, it is intended, shall rival the famous places in the blue grass country of Kentucky.

Mr. Long's agents have obtained options on tracts of land near Hickman Mills which, when thrown together, will make a tract of 1000 acres. It is estimated that the land will cost about \$200,000. The improvements and cost of beautifying the landscape gardening will aggregate about \$300,000 more.

TROUT SAID TO OUTWEIGH MEAT
RENO, Nev.—That the trout in Nevada will far outweigh all the beef, pork and mutton in the state is the estimate, based on figures and gathered statistics, made by Dr. J. W. Gerow.

INITIALS OF KING HENRY VIII. STILL TO BE SEEN



(Copyright by Topical Press)

Tapestry room in St. James' palace, showing Tudor fireplace which bears ornamental letters recalling former monarch

BALKAN PEACE CONFERENCE CALLS UP HISTORY OF ST. JAMES' PALACE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The meeting of the delegates from the Balkan states and the Ottoman empire at the old palace of St. James has drawn the attention of Europe to what was once the home of the kings and queens of England. The old hospital, founded before the conquest, which stood on the site of the present palace, was converted by Henry VIII. into a "goodly manor" for himself.

The palace to which the name of St. James was given is believed to have been built from designs by Holbein. Traces of Henry's occupation are still seen in the "H" and "A" entwined which ornament the old Tudor fireplace in the tapestry room.

Though the kings and queens did not make of St. James their regular residence, the palace is closely connected with much of historical interest. It was at St. James that Queen Elizabeth created Sir Robert Dudley Earl of Leicester, and it was in the palace that, on the arrival of the Prince of Orange, peers and household officers of James II. surrendered their badges of office.

On the occasion of the visit of Marie de Medici to London, the Sieur de la Serre, who accompanied her, declared the palace to be "very ancient, very magnificent, and extremely convenient." His opinion, however, does not seem to have been shared by other visitors. In Queen

Anne's reign the glory of St. James was at its height, the court being reckoned the most brilliant in Europe. In more modern times the palace definitely ceased to be a royal residence, Queen Victoria

moving to Buckingham palace in 1837. It is at St. James, however, that the King holds his levees, and it is from St. James' palace that the accession of a new sovereign is proclaimed.

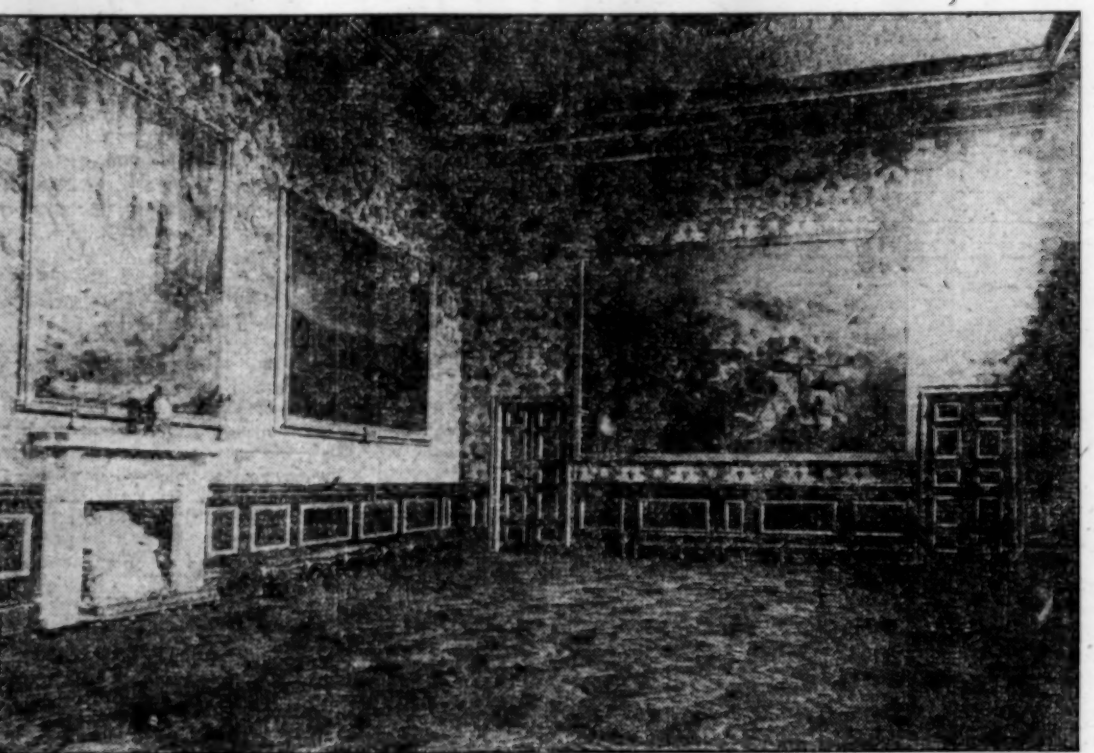
WHERE QUEEN MADE DUDLEY EARL



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

St. James' palace, London, remodeled by King Henry VIII. into "goodly manor" for himself

WHERE MANY ROYAL EVENTS HAVE TAKEN PLACE



(Copyright by Topical Press)

Banqueting room of the palace of St. James, historic walls of which bear significant decorative paintings

FRENCH ART DEVELOPMENT IS DESCRIBED IN REPORT

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The Chamber has been occupied in the perusal of an interesting report on the development of modern art in France which was drawn up and presented by M. Simyan, reporter for the Budget of Fine Arts.

The account of all the artistic industries of the country are satisfactory. The state manufactories of Beauvais and Gobelins are flourishing, and the porcelain works at Sevres have received an impetus from the employment of some clever and original artists, who have introduced new ideas and designs.

Great satisfaction was expressed with the new regulations for the better guardianship of treasures in the Louvre and other national collections. The proposal of charging a small entrance fee for state museums has not found any supporters, and the idea has been abandoned. The advantage of moving the Luxembourg Museum from its present restricted quarters to the former seminary of St. Sulpice is brought to the attention of the government, and the sum of £80,000 named as sufficient to cover the cost.

The report deals with the upkeep and

maintenance of historical monuments, public buildings and palaces and M. Simyan shows that the outlay of £32,720 annually for this purpose is only a reasonable amount to spend and is fully justified by results.

Assisted by his colleagues he has worked out a system by which the buildings, monuments and collections belonging to the state have been valued. Estimating broadly they declare these to be covered by a sum of £71,809,500. To give some idea of the method that has been pursued, it is interesting to take a few examples.

Eight hundred thousand pounds is said to be the value of the Arc de Triomphe, £16,000 that of the Vendôme column, whilst the Invalides is priced at £1,740,000. Something over eleven millions seems a modest value to be placed upon the Louvre and the Tuileries, but £28,800,000 for the palace of Versailles and the Trianon seems by comparison to be very high. The cost of upkeep, it is generally admitted, should not exceed a two hundredth part of the value. If this is taken as a working basis, then the expenditure on these treasures should be £360,000 a year, instead of £59,728.

DE QUINCEY A TORY BY CONFESSION, IS LECTURER'S CLAIM

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A paper was read before the Royal Society of Literature by Dr. William Axon on "The Canon of De Quincey's Writings with Reference to Some of His Unidentified Articles."

The earliest separate publication of De Quincey, the lecturer said, was a pamphlet, occasioned by the effort made in 1818 by the Whigs, with Brougham as their candidate, to break down the electoral ascendancy of the Lowther family in Westmoreland. Brougham was denounced by De Quincey as a parasite, a scribbler in reviews, a libeler, and those who listened to him were snobs and blackguards. The concluding passage of the pamphlet could be taken as a confession of faith of a sincere and convinced Tory of 100 years ago.

Then there was an article called "The Somnambulist," which appeared in the Knights Quarterly in 1824, and was a farcical story. The unknown contributions to Blackwood had been identified for the first time by Mr. Blackwood. They were on political subjects and were about 30 in number. These articles would enable the reader to understand De Quincey as a party politician and also as a political economist. Though De Quincey sprang from a family of the shopkeeper and commercial class, he was, nevertheless, an aristocrat to his finger tips; but, unlike some aristocrats of his time, he had a sincere sympathy for the troubles of the poor and a deep sense of the tragedy of the many lives that were spent in the effort merely to attain necessities.

COMPANY TO TAKE OVER CITY PLANT

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—A new corporation will take over the water power, electric railway and lighting properties of the cities of La Crosse, Wis., and Winona, Minn. This is the outcome of the receivership of the La Crosse companies, resulting from the going out of the Hatfield dam a year ago.

The new corporation will have a total capitalization of almost \$4,000,000. The name of the new holding company will be the Wisconsin Railway Light & Power Company.

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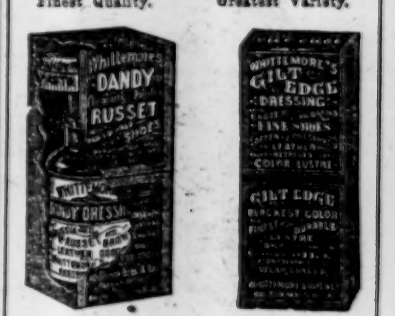
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AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON—Eddie Foy. CASTLE SQUARE—"The Gingerbread Man." COLONIAL—"Girl from Montmartre." HOLLIS—John Mason in "The Attack." ELIOTT—"Vandeville." PARK—"Maggie Peppier." PLYMOUTH—"George Wallace in 'Disraeli.'" ST. JAMES—"Isle of Spleen." TREMONT—"The Rainbow."

CHICAGO—BLACKSTONE—"The Concert." COURT—"Fine Feathers." GARRICK—"Pinafore." ILLINOIS—"The Enchantress." OLYMPIC—"The Millionaire." OPERA HOUSE—"Louis Mann." LA SALLE—"Girl at the Gate." MEYCKERS—"The Round-Up." POWERS—"Mme. Simone." PRINCESS—"Bought and Paid For."

NEW YORK—ASTOR—Douglas Fairbanks. CASINO—Harry Lauder. CENTURY—"The Daughter of Heaven." CHILDREN—"Racketty-Packetty House." COLEMAN—"Broadway Jones." COMEDY—"Fanny's First Play." COURT—"Peg o' My Heart." ELIOTT—"Hindie Wakes." ELTINGE—"Within the Law." EMPIRE—"Maudie Adams in 'Peter Pan.'" FORTY-EIGHTH STREET—"Wm. Collier." FULTON—"The Yellow Jacket." GARDEN—"Hamlet." GLOBE—"Lady of the Slipper." HIPPODROME—"Under Many Flags." HUDSON—"Mrs. Fiske." LIBERTY—"Mistakes." LYCEUM—"Billie Burke." LYRIC—"Mlle. Trentini." MANHATTAN—"The Whirl." PARK—"Lina Abarbanel." PLAYHOUSE—"Little Women." REPUBLIC—"The Governor's Lady."

BOSTON CONCERTS—Friday, Symphony hall 2 p. m., tenth symphony rehearsal, Sylvain Noack and John P. Marshall, soloists. Saturday, 8 p. m., tenth symphony concert, Sylvain Noack and John P. Marshall, soloists. Sunday, Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m., concert by Mme. Fremstad and Mr. Martin.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—Friday, 8 p. m., "Aida." Saturday, 2 p. m., "Hansel and Gretel"; 8 p. m., "Bohème." Sunday, 3:30 p. m., Verdi's "Requiem."

Leading Events in Athletic World

DARTMOUTH LOOKING FOR A STRONG TRACK TEAM FOR NEXT YEAR

Capt. M. S. Wright, Lawrence A. Whitney and H. B. Enright Strong Nucleus Around Which to Build

HILLMAN IS COACH

HANOVER, N. H.—Prospects of turning out another championship track and field team at Dartmouth College next fall appear very bright to Coach H. L. Hillman and Capt. M. S. Wright at the present time and as soon as the students return from their annual holiday vacation training will be started. Attention will be given at first to the candidates for the indoor relay teams and individual events, with the main body of the candidates coming out later.

While several valuable point-winners of the 1911 team have been lost by graduation there are a number of veterans who are expected to win many points for the Green in the big meets of the coming season.

There are three men who stand out prominently from the rest. They are Capt. M. S. Wright, world's champion pole vaulter; Lawrence A. Whitney '15, the former Worcester Academy star, who is a great all-around athlete, and H. B. Enright, the jumper. These three men alone are expected to capture many points for their alma mater in any meet they enter.

There is much good material for the mile and four-mile relay teams. Capt. Russell Steinert is the only man lost from the former quartet, but Reed '15 and Slattery '15 are making strong bids for this place, while Gardner '13, is also working hard for the same position. Dolan '13, O'Connor '14, Haywood '14 and Olson '14, are contenders.

For the four-mile team Ball, Harmon, Day, Marceau, Rose, Granger, Bull, Merrill and Dolan will all be out.

Besides the runners for the indoor meets, there is a large string of candidates for the outdoor team. Llewellyn, Wilkins, Brownell, Wilcox and Woolworth have had experience in the shorter events. The former is a 10-second man as well as Wilkins. Olson of Worcester was placed in every race he ran last year.

The field events have always been Dartmouth's point-scoring specialty. Next season Whitney, who was in training all fall with the football team, will be again on hand with his shot-putting. Enright's sole ambition is to break the college high jump record of 6 ft. 1 1/2 in., which he himself holds. His team mate, Mason, should also be clearing 6 ft. by next spring.

The broad jump is an event in which the Green will be weak. Ambrose, last year's star, did not return to college, although this handicap should be overcome if Buck '13 and Reed '15 continue to improve. In the discus Whitney is again available.

Hammer throwers are lacking and responsibility of scoring in this event rests on the shoulders of "Moore" Englehorn, the all-American tackler.

PASS RESOLUTION ON QUESTION OF STADIUM FOR CITY

NEW YORK—At a meeting of the public recreation commission, created by charter and appointed by Mayor Gaynor, held at the office of the commission, the question of a stadium for Greater New York was discussed and the following resolution adopted:

"Resolved, that the public recreation commission urge the erection of the stadium in Manhattan in which pageants, athletic events, military drills, patriotic ceremonies, meetings of singing societies and other large gatherings could be held, and that a committee be appointed by the president of the commission, of which Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler shall be chairman, to discuss the subject with the city authorities and others interested and to report to the commission a plan to carry it out, the president to have power to add to this committee."

Gustavus T. Kirkby on behalf of the commission had a conference with Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, who accepted the presidency of the committee that is to create public opinion and confer with the city authorities, and Wednesday the president of the recreation commission, James E. Sullivan, appointed a stadium committee of representative citizens.

ZBYSKO WINS WRESTLING MATCH

Zbysko, the Polish wrestler and claimant to the title which Frank Gotch has left vacant by his retirement, defeated Charles Cutler, another of the title-seeking wrestlers, in two straight falls in the catch-as-catch-can match decided in Mechanics hall Wednesday night. The first fall came after 13 m. of work and the second and winning fall was accomplished in 10 m. and 45 s.

ST. LOUIS WANTS SHECKARD

CHICAGO—Miller Huggins, manager of the St. Louis National League baseball team, has offered the Chicago National League Club owners \$4000 for the veteran outfielder, J. T. Sheppard. President Murphy is considering the offer. He previously had attempted to trade Sheppard to St. Louis for pitchers.

World's Record Vaulter Who Will Lead College Track Team Next Season



CAPT. M. S. WRIGHT '13
Dartmouth varsity track team

THREE COLLEGES COMPETE TODAY FOR CHESS TITLE

Pennsylvania, Cornell and Brown Open Triangular College League Series of 1912 for Rice Trophy

NEW YORK—Cornell, Brown and the University of Pennsylvania, members of the Triangular College Chess League, started their fourteenth annual tournament at the rooms of the Brooklyn Chess Club this morning. It is the fourth meeting for the third trophy placed in competition by Prof. Isaac L. Rice. Pennsylvania won in 1909, Cornell in 1910, and last year Cornell and Pennsylvania tied for first place without playing off. Of the first two Rice trophies Cornell and Pennsylvania have one apiece in their custody.

To date Pennsylvania has a shade the better record, with six victories and two ties, as against five victories and a tie for Cornell. In total games scored the records stand: Pennsylvania, 62 1/2; Cornell, 61 1/2; Brown, 26.

In the tournament which will last through today, tomorrow and Saturday Pennsylvania will have the same team as last year, headed by Rudolph Sze '14, the famous Chinese player, and M. J. Teitelbaum '14. Cornell can depend upon A. C. Ehrlich '14 of Brooklyn, and his teammate will be N. S. Perkins '15 of Mt. Vernon, a brother of F. K. Perkins of last year's team. Brown will have F. H. Guild '13, who played in 1910, while the second player on the team will be filled by R. E. Mitchell '14, C. L. Woolley '14, B. L. Lucas '16 or J. L. Sperry '14.

NO NEW ENGLAND RIFLE LEAGUE

PORTLAND, Me.—According to word given out here by Secretary H. P. Winslow of the New England Indoor Rifle Shooting League, the league will make no attempt to organize this winter. Lack of interest on the part of some of the clubs, together with financial difficulty, is given as the reason. The Myles Standish Rifle Club of Portland won first last year and the Park Rifle Club of Bridgeport won second.

The members of the league last year were: The National Academy and the Boston Revolver Association, both of Boston; Brookline gymnasium of Brookline, Middlesex Rifle Club of Lincoln, Taunton Indoor Rifle League of Taunton, Rifle Club of Manchester, N. H.; Park Rifle Club of Bridgeport, Conn.; Bangor Rifle Association of Bangor, Me., and Myles Standish Rifle Club and Deerfield High School Rifle Club, both of Portland, Me.

TO DISCUSS AMATEUR ATHLETICS

NEW YORK—The National Collegiate Athletic Association will hold its annual meeting tomorrow at the Hotel Astor and discuss the problems which confront the amateur athlete. Dean Le Baron Russell Briggs of Harvard will act as chairman of the meeting. The association aims to better athletic conditions in the colleges by an educational method. Prof. G. W. Ehler of Wisconsin will report on the football season and A. A. Stagg of Chicago University will give a report aiming at a uniformity of rules governing track athletics that will be adopted universally by colleges in their dual and championship tournaments.

ROADS TO COST \$99,000

NATCHEZ, Miss.—Garreston & Brewer, of Jackson, were the lowest bidders for the contract to improve approximately 60 miles of Adams county roads, for \$99,000, which will leave \$9000 in the fund for other public highways.

B. A. A. SEVEN BEATS TORONTO BOYS IN BIG HOCKEY GAME

Unicorn Team Outplayed in First Period, but Scores Five Goals in Hard Fought Second

In a fast and interesting hockey match the Boston Athletic Association defeated Toronto University 6 to 2 at the Boston Arena Wednesday night. The game was one of the best played in this city and kept the large audience interested from start to finish.

B. A. A. was outplayed in the first period, which ended with the score 2 to 1 in Toronto's favor, but the home seven came back hard in the second half and scored five goals. The visitors were very fast and handled their sticks in clever fashion. During the first period Newton Foster and Fred Huntington did not work well on the defense, but they played better in the next and Toronto made but very few open shots inside the B. A. A.'s outer defense.

S. T. Hicks and Robert Clifford gave a fine exhibition of forward playing and between them they scored five of the B. A. A. goals. Hicks was very strong carrying the puck and his shooting was both accurate and fast. Clifford time and again outskated his opponents and with his speed and a clever pass to Hornblower that helped tie up the game in the second period. The work of Newton Foster was as fine as any seen on the local rink. He was by far the hardest man to get by and on the offense was the fastest man on the surface.

For the Canadians the playing of Aird, the left wing, and German, featured. Aird dribbled well and his shooting kept Canterbury, goal, very busy, especially in the opening period. German carried the puck like a professional, and, although not fast, was the hardest man to get by for the B. A. A. to stop. Time and again he outguessed his opponent and got by him by clever dribbling. The summary:

B. A. A. TORONTO
Leslie (Osgood), 1 w.....w. Strome
Hicks, 2.....w. Aird
Clifford, 1.....w. Webster
Hornblower, 1.....w. Aird
Huntington, 1.....w. Aird
Foster, 1.....w. Aird
German, 1.....w. Aird
Parker, 1.....w. Aird
Score, B. A. A. 5, Toronto 2. Goals, Aird 2, Hicks 2, Foster 1, German 1, Hornblower 1. Referee, J. M. 25. Fouls, Strome, second period. Referee, Gilley and Townsend. Empire, Brady and Bull. Time, 25 and 20 min. periods.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

Spade, a former pitcher for the Cincinnati Nationals, has signed to manage the Battle Creek club of the Southern Michigan Association.

Manager Cantillon of the Minneapolis American Association baseball team is said to favor a new law prohibiting the sale of players in that league to major league clubs.

Manager Mack of the Athletics announced at a dinner given in honor of his fiftieth birthday recently that he had acquired an interest in the Wilmington club of the Tri-State league.

Former Manager Bresnahan of the St. Louis Nationals says that Wingo, the young catcher whom he secured for that team, is one of the most promising that ever broke into major league baseball.

President C. W. Murphy of the Chicago Nationals says that the Cubs will be 20 per cent better next year. Maybe the new manager and new players will bear out President Murphy's statement, but there are many thousands of baseball followers who will insist on awaiting the end of the 1913 season before accepting the statement.

Zimmerman of the Cubs was the J. Franklin Baker of the National league last season, leading the players of the senior organization in batting in 1911. The Chicagoan hammered home 98 tallies in 145 contests, being out-ranked in percentage of runs batted home per game by Larry Doyle of the Giants and by Edgington of Pittsburgh and Stengel of Brooklyn, athletes who can be placed in the leading class because they took part in fewer games.

BOSTON TEAM AMONG LEADERS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Official announcement of the scores of the first seven rounds of the United States Revolver Association tournament shows five teams now tied for first place with clean scores. They are Manhattan of New York, Boston, Spokane, Denver and Golden Gate of San Francisco. Portland, Ore., and Springfield, Mass., are the only teams winning all but one match.

MOUNTAIN CLUB IS FORMED

VICTORIA, B. C.—Vancouver has organized the British Columbia Mountaineering Club. Its objects are specifically defined as the exploitation of the mountains and valley of British Columbia, and study of their natural features; the promotion of artistic and recreative pursuits.

DAWSON CONTINUES AT OHIO

ALLIANCE, O.—R. H. Dawson, a Cleveland attorney, will again coach the Mt. Union eleven for the Ohio conference pennant race next year, which will be his fourth as athletic coach here. Mt. Union has not been beaten on the home field in two years.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

A great golfer is not necessarily a great teacher. In fact some of the finest instructors have never won a championship. It is the same in all things. Many a piano or violin virtuoso is powerless to train others. Many a marvelous singer who has held thousands enthralled would have to acknowledge the superiority in this of some one who perhaps does not possess a voice to compare with theirs, but who has naturally the gift of teaching. To teach well one must do more than recite hard and fast rules, explain technical points and pour forth advice; one must possess more than knowledge of the subject; the vital thing is that sympathy which enables the great teacher to understand his pupil, to grasp his peculiar possibilities and train him along those lines which are best suited to him by reason of his physique and natural gifts. This sympathy was what made Raeburn such a marvelous portrait painter. He seemed to sense the one thing which was most characteristic of the person before him and transmitted it to the canvas. That is why when you look at his portraits you do not simply say, "What a beautiful picture!" Instead of "that you feel somehow as though you know the man or the woman portrayed; not just the exterior, but the personality." It is thus, as Raeburn saw, more than the shape of the features and the coloring of his model, so does the ideal teacher grasp the possibilities of his pupil.

But all the sympathy must not be on the side of the teacher. It is not by any means all the fault of the professional if you do not turn out to be a great golfer. It is hardly necessary to enlarge on this point. In America we have some splendid teachers among our golf professionals, and when you get the combination of a good teacher and a pupil quick to grasp and follow out instructions marvelous things may sometimes be done in a short time. I know of two young girls, both pupils of the same teacher, who in six months have acquired beautiful golfing styles, and one of them (if she fulfills the promise her game shows at present) will be one of the greatest players America has ever produced before two more years have gone by.

I heard lately of a case which illustrates this point, and reflects great credit both on the instructor and the pupil. A man went to a well-known golfing resort, and while there decided to take up golf for the sake of the exercise. So he got some clubs and a ball and wended his way to the first tee. Golf looks so easy to those who have never tried it. "All one has to do is to hit the ball," the uninitiated say. After struggling for some time this would-be golfer discovered that instead of being easy it is a very difficult thing to hit the ball. The club professional watched his efforts for awhile from a distance, and at last strode over and made a few hints, which resulted in the new player getting a fine drive from the first tee as he began his solitary round of the course.

He evidently liked the new game, for the next morning he applied for a lesson from the professional, who spoke of him afterwards as the most remarkable pupil he had ever had. After three days his teacher persuaded him to enter the invitation tournament, which took place then.

The new player qualified in the second round with a score of 110 (bogey for the course is 81, par 72) and reached the final. In this match he went out in 45 (bogey 41, par 30). He lost the game only by two holes, his total for the round being 97. As the course measures 6140 yards, this is indeed a wonderful performance after playing only two weeks. One scarcely knows which to congratulate most, the player or the professional. The former evidently possesses a remarkable natural aptitude for the game, but within two weeks he never could have accomplished such a feat without the professional's great ability as a teacher. One must cooperate with the other.

The truth of this story is vouched for by a person who was present. It may interest others to know that the new golf enthusiast is R. B. McElroy, secretary and treasurer of the Boston Americans, the course was the Hot Springs Country Club, Arkansas, and the successful teacher the club's professional, H. V. Hoare.

UNABLE TO FIND GOOD QUARTERS

WASHINGTON—Manager Griffith's spring training plans for the Washington club were disturbed when he announced, after returning from Charlottesville, Va., that he was unable to rent a house in the college town to lodge his players, who are scheduled to work out the first three weeks in March, preparatory to the opening of the American league season on April 10.

"I spent all day in Charlottesville," said Manager Griffith, "and looked over half a dozen houses which were for rent, but they were too far from the campus or too small for my purpose. The house we occupied last year has been rented. There is just the possibility that we will be able to obtain quarters next month, but I am afraid I will have to look elsewhere for a training camp."

NORMAL SCHOOL STONE LAID

CHICAGO—Mrs. Ella Plagg Young, superintendent of schools, laid the cornerstone of the new Chicago normal arts and gymnasium building at Stewart avenue and West Sixty-eighth street.

AMERICAN MEMBERS TO PARTICIPATE IN OLYMPIC CONGRESS

Many Friends of International Movement Are Also Expected to Take Part in Switzerland Convention

PROGRAM IS NAMED

NEW YORK—The American members of the international Olympic committee, Prof. W. M. Sloane-Alison V. Armour and Everett Jansen Wendell, have been invited to participate in the congress of the committee, which will convene at Lausanne, Switzerland, from May 3 to 11 next year.

It is anticipated that this session will result in the production of papers on the subjects which will treat in the most exhaustive manner the whole realm of sport and point out in clear fashion every phase of the subjects to be debated later during the meeting. Many friends of the Olympic movement have announced their intention of taking part in the deliberations of the congress which are to be held in what is conceded to be a beautiful spot.

The members of the committee include Godefroy De Blonay, Dr. Centurion, Prof. Larquier De Bancel, Professor Milloud, Dr. De Montet and Dr. Reinbold. Dr. Narcaise, Paris; Dr. De Montet, Vevay; Dr. Maltwitz, Berlin; Dr. Hans Reber, Ostend, and Arthur Ireland of Raunils will serve as a committee for the French, German and English-speaking contingents, respectively.

Everybody who is interested in the problems of the congress is invited to take part to the end of sending in papers, the subscriptions being five francs, and two francs for students. The papers are to be written in French, German, English or Italian, and must be sent to the committee in care of the University of Lausanne at least two months before the congress convenes, and must not consist of more than 3000 words, touching on the details of three subjects as arranged by the committee.

The program arranged for the congress is to be as follows: May 5, 6 and 7, the organization committee of the international committee for 1914 will sit. On May 8, 9 and 10 the congress will convene. For the 7th the municipality of Lausanne has planned a welcome. May 8 the members will participate in an assault at arms under torchlight in the Abaye de l'Arc, while on the 9th there will be a gathering at Ouchy. May 11 will be devoted to tours about Lake Lemman.

SIDELINE NOTES

Baylor University has elected A. G. Yates, halfback, captain of the eleven for 1913.

Walter Kraft is the captain-elect of the Northwestern University football team for 1913. He will have to select a new coach for the team.

Albert Skean has been elected captain of the Muhlenberg College football team for next year. He has played fullback on the team for three years.

George Rider, captain of the Olivet team for next year, is also captain of the basketball and track teams. He is also the star pitcher on the nine, but does not captain the team.

Keene Fitzpatrick, trainer of the Princeton University football and track teams, says that C. E. Brickley, the Harvard halfback, is the greatest football player of all time. This is certainly great praise, coming from a man of Fitzpatrick's broad experience.

J. W. Owsley, former star back at Yale, says that F. A. Hinkley, the former captain and star end, or W. W. Heflinger, the former star guard, are the two men to whom all Yale can look to straighten out the football coaching system. How about Walter Camp?

HARVARD STARS IN INDOOR MEET

NEW YORK—Charles E. Brickley, halfback of the Harvard football team, will head the track and field team that will represent the Crimson in the national junior indoor championships at the twenty-second regiment armory Saturday, Jan. 4. Brickley will compete in the 12-pound shotput and all the jump events.

Huntington Hardwick, the other Harvard halfback, will also compete. These Crimson stars will be opposed by Lawrence A. Whitney of Dartmouth, who finished third to McDonald and Rose in the shotput at the Olympic games.

The other members of the Harvard team are A. L. Jackson and F. C. Freeman in the 60-yard hurdles and Alexander Moffatt in the standing high and running high jumps.

D. Danziger, the champion of the United States army, has sent in his entry for the two-mile run.

ARCHERY NOTES

By EDWARD B. WESTON

THE THOMPSONS

It has become a trite saying that the Thompson brothers, Maurice and Will H., were the chief factors in starting the present interest in archery in the United States 35 years ago.

They had fought side by side through the civil war, and together had hunted with bow and arrow in the Southland. No brothers were ever more strongly bound by ties of affection. This is shown through all the pages of Maurice's wonderful book, "The Witchery of Archery."

They were the joint authors of "How to Train in Archery," a new edition of which was published a few years ago after the passing away of Maurice. Will rewrote it and in the preface says:

"There are unmistakable indications of a great awakening of interest in this noblest of all pastimes, and the National Archery Association has this year exhibited an energy and life greatly tending to promote such a revival."

"It is believed that the appearance of this improved manual at this time will be opportune, and to some degree effectual in the promotion of this clean and elegant game."

"With this hope, the writer feels justified in presenting to the archers of the country this little work, regretting that its influence must be so greatly lessened because he must present it alone."

"Maurice Thompson cannot now join with his comrade-brother in inditing this new preface. The pen that delighted archer-folk in many lands has fallen from his hand, and his great bow lies in his halls unstrung."

The following poem by Maurice also shows the brotherly love which held those two strong men, a condition that we wish more often obtained.

A FLIGHT SHOT

We were two brothers, tall and hale,
Glad wanderers over hill and dale,
We stood within the twilight shade
Of pines that rimmed a southern glade.

He said: "Let's settle, if we can,
Which of us is the stronger man."

"We'll try a flight shot, high and good,
Across the green glade toward the wood."

And so we bent in sheer delight
Our old yew bows with all our might.

Our long, keen shafts, drawn to the head,
Were poised a moment ere they sped.

As we leaped back a breath of air
Unleashed the brown smoke of our hair.

As one our bows cords rang,
As one our arrows sprang.

Away they sprang the wind of June
Thrilled to their softly whistled tune.

We watched their flight, and saw them
Deep in the ground slantwise alike,
So far away that they might pass
For two thin straws of brown-sedge grass.

Then arm in arm we doubling went
To find whose shaft was farthest sent.

Each feared in his loving heart
That brother's shaft had fallen short.

But who could tell by such a plan
Which of us was the stronger man?

There at the margin of the wood,
Side by side our arrows stood.

Those red cork-feathers wing and wing,
Their amber nocks still quivering.

Their points deep-planted where they fell,
An inch apart and parallel.

We clasped each others' hands; said he:
"Twin champions of the world are we!"

A year ago Will Thompson was unable to shoot but archers will be delighted to learn that he is again drawing the long bow, and expects to attend the national tournament in Boston next August.

GAHASSLER IS LEADING RACE

ATLANTA, Ga.—Herbert Gahassler, representative of the United States in the 10,000-mile bicycle race now on in this country, left here today, having covered more than 9000 miles. Gahassler, who is in the lead, arrived here Wednesday on his way to New York, where the race will end.

Six entrants, representing the United States, Austria, France, Egypt, Russia and Germany, left Newark, N. J., April 19 last in the race. The Russian entrant has dropped out, leaving five riders still competing for the first prize of \$2500.

The route of the race extended as far West as Denver and as far South as Jacksonville, Fla. The contest is being conducted under the auspices of the American branch of the International Cycling Association.

MEISMER WINS SEINE RACE

NEW YORK—Despatches to the New York Herald state that Gerard Meisner won the "Christmas cup" race across the Seine at Paris, France, Wednesday, covering the 172 yards in 1 m. 54 s.

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Washington Plans for New Administration

CLAIMS FOR CABINET RECOGNITION PRESSED BY SOUTHERN STATES

WASHINGTON—Three southern states—Virginia, North Carolina and Texas—have had no member of the cabinet since the civil war, and just now they are earnestly trying to bring knowledge of that fact to the attention of President-elect Wilson, so that he may have it clearly in mind when he gets ready to pick out the members of his official family. It is well known that Mr. Wilson contemplates taking two and perhaps three cabinet officers from the South and the guess is said to be a rather good one that he will not overlook all three of the states named, but may perhaps honor one or even two of them.

In his first cabinet President Cleveland had two southerners—Garland and Lamar, and in his second he had five—Wilson, Carlisle, Smith, Herbert and Francis, counting West Virginia and Missouri as southern in this connection. Every Republican President since Lincoln has had from one to two southern men in his cabinet, but nearly all of them came from the southern states on the border—Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri.

For instance: Johnson appointed Speed, Grant appointed Cresswell, Bristow, Ackerman and Marshall, Hayes appointed Maynard, Goff and Schurz, Garfield appointed Hunt, Harrison appointed Noble and Elkins, McKinley appointed Hitchcock and Gary, Roosevelt appointed Wright and Bonaparte and Taft appointed Dickinson and Nagel.

The three states named are not border states, for which reason they think there may be danger that their claims to recognition may be overlooked, unless they are made with suitable emphasis. Of all the states of the South, these three seem most anxious for cabinet recognition, and there is much speculation as to what Mr. Wilson will do. Already their claims to recognition have been presented to him, but as is his rule, he has proved a good listener without committing himself either for or against.

Virginia had a cabinet officer in 1874, for a very little time, but her people do not count it as weighing against her claim at this time. President Grant appointed James W. Marshall of that state to be postmaster-general in 1874, but Mr. Marshall had scarcely assumed the office when he resigned and returned home. This was the only Virginian called to the cabinet since 1857, when President Buchanan named James B. Floyd to be secretary of war.

Virginia Democrats are supporting Henry St. George Tucker for a cabinet position under Mr. Wilson, although Mr. Tucker is himself doing nothing to encourage that campaign. Similarly, in North Carolina, Josephus Daniels is being urged, as is Representative Alfred Burleson in Texas. Mr. Tucker is former congressman, lawyer and scholar. Dr. Daniels is a member of the Democratic national committee, and the best known of North Carolina editors. Mr. Burleson for many years has been one of his party leaders in the national House of Representatives. It is presumed that the three gentlemen named would accept a cabinet place, although, as already stated, none of them is doing anything to encourage the campaign that has been put under way by enthusiastic friends.

A calling of the cabinet roll in other southern states will bring out into clear light the argument on which Virginia, North Carolina and Texas are basing their claims to preferment.

Maryland has had four cabinet positions since the civil war: Montgomery Blair, postmaster-general under Lincoln; John A. G. Creswell, postmaster-general under Grant; James A. Gary, postmaster-general under McKinley, and Charles Jerome Bonaparte, attorney-general under Roosevelt. Mr. Bonaparte entered the cabinet as secretary of the navy.

Tennessee has had four cabinet positions, also since the civil war: Judge David McK. Key, postmaster-general under Hayes; Horace Maynard, postmaster-general, also under Hayes; Gen. Luke E. Wright, secretary of war under Roosevelt, and Jacob M. Dickinson, secretary of war under Taft.

West Virginia has had three cabinet positions with the period referred to: Nathan Goff, Jr., secretary of the navy under Hayes; Stephen B. Elkins, secretary of war under Harrison, and William L. Wilson, postmaster-general under Cleveland.

Kentucky has also furnished three cabinet members: James Speed, attorney-general under Presidents Lincoln and Johnson; Benjamin F. Bristow, secretary of the treasury under President Grant, and John G. Carlisle, secretary of the treasury under President Cleveland.

During the same period other southerners have sat in cabinets as follows: L. Q. C. Lamar of Mississippi, secretary of the interior under Cleveland; Judge William Henry Hunt of Louisiana, secretary of the navy under Garfield; Judge Augustus H. Garland of Arkansas, attorney-general under Cleveland; Hilary A. Herbert of Alabama, secretary of the navy under Cleveland; Amos T. Akerman and Hoke Smith of Georgia, attorney-general under Grant and secretary of the interior, under Cleveland respectively; Carl Schurz, J. W. Noble, D. R. Francis, E. A. Hitchcock and Charles Nagel of Missouri, first four secretaries of the interior under Hayes, Harrison, Cleveland and McKinley, respectively, and Charles Nagel, secretary of commerce and labor under Taft. The belief is quite general here, al-

CORPORATION TAX EXEMPTION ISSUE SOON TO BE ARGUED



WILLIAM MARSHALL BULLITT
United States solicitor-general of the department of justice

WASHINGTON—A corporation tax issue involving the right of the federal government to collect hundreds of thousands of dollars in taxes from thousands of corporations which have leased their property will be argued in the United States supreme court Jan. 6.

The case, according to an announcement by Solicitor-General Bullitt Wednesday, is that of the Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven Railroad Company, which sued the collector of internal revenue at Philadelphia for \$5000 collected by the government under the corporation tax law. This \$4,000,000 corporation, by the authority of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, leased its property to the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company at an annual rental of \$252,000.

The supreme court has held that the corporation tax is imposed upon the "doing" of corporation business, and the point involved in this case is whether corporations which have thus leased their property really are "doing business." The government lost the case in the lower courts.

TURRIALBA MAY BE SAVED SOON

NEW YORK—The first lighter load of cargo from the holds of the stranded United Fruit Company liner Turrialba, whose rescued passengers were brought in yesterday by the revenue cutter Seneca, reached here today, in tow of a Merritt-Chapman wrecking tug.

The tug reported the wreckers last night dragged the Turrialba several feet back from the sands of Egg harbor shoals off Brigantine beach, five miles north of Atlantic City, N. J., and that it was expected the ship would be floated clear today.

Captain Lindsay, the commander of the ship, reported that lightening the cargo is proceeding rapidly. The company officials said they hoped the Turrialba would be towed into port by tomorrow morning.

At noon an examination of the ship's hull showed that she had sustained no serious damage.

Several Bostonians, who were passengers on the Turrialba, arrived in Boston shortly after 7 o'clock this morning at the South station.

Among the Boston passengers were Charles P. Blinn, Jr., vice-president of the National Union Bank, who lives at 71 Alban street, Dorchester, and Herbert J. Littlefield, vice-president of the Hawley-Folsom Company of 81 Essex street, who resides at 62 Bowdoin avenue, Dorchester.

STEEL EXPERTS' NAMES USED

NEW YORK—"Opinions given by high authorities," Charles M. Schwab and E. H. Gary and "Mr. Carnegie" concerning quality of iron ore obtained from mines controlled by foremost steel interests, are purported to be quoted in a mine-booming letter brought in evidence Tuesday by the government in the trial of Julian Hawthorne and others, charged with illegal use of the mails.

VEGETABLE OIL DUTIES CHANGED

WASHINGTON—The American legation at Buenos Aires, Argentina, has advised the state department that the budget committee of the Argentine Chamber of Deputies has favorably reported an increase on cottonseed oil from 10 to 15 cents a kilo and a decrease on olive oil to 8 cents.

though based on nothing tangible, that Josephus Daniels will be offered a cabinet position under Wilson. He has been a national committeeman for a number of years, an earnest and effective party worker, an editor of ability and influence and is one of the party's national figures. Mr. Burleson is also a national figure and a party leader of ability and reputation. Mr. Tucker's reputation is more local, but he is said to be equally as strong and able a man, and would fit nicely into almost any of the cabinet places.

PRECEDENTS BROKEN BY EACH PRESIDENT

Mr. Wilson's Announcement That He Will Let Himself Appear in Interviews Is His First Contribution

WASHINGTON—What are Wilson's in the White House to do in the way of breaking social and other precedents? That is an interesting question to the great number of people here and elsewhere, who pay much attention to etiquette and who are usually on White House visiting and calling lists. Colonel Roosevelt as President broke a number of these precedents, as Mr. Taft has also done, but this work of demolition did not begin with them. As long ago as the Arthur administration there was a tearing down of some of the social idols, and nearly every President since then has had some personal ideas of his to carry out which have run counter to long-established custom. The question therefore is at this time, what will the Wilsons do in this respect?

A recent compilation of interesting data on the question of broken social and other precedents at the White House comes in handy at this time, when the incoming of a new administration is only a little more than two months distant. It is recalled that President Roosevelt broke the precedent that no President should ever leave American soil. He went to Panama on a battleship, and President Taft has followed him in this regard. On the occasion of the first Roosevelt trip, there was much talk about the matter in the public prints, but the country seemed to see no reason why a President should not take it if he wanted to do so.

President Taft broke another precedent in June, 1909, by dining with the French ambassador, M. Jusserand. No American President had ever set foot inside a foreign legation or embassy, the theory being that these were, technically, foreign soil. Public opinion also backed up this smashing of a custom established many years ago, and in the future President-elect will be able to dine where they please, without subjecting themselves to newspaper comment.

There is another precedent, that the President must not dine with anybody in Washington except cabinet members. But President Arthur dined with a number of senators, and with George Bancroft, the historian. President Roosevelt also had a fashion of dropping in quietly on several of his Washington intimates, but for the most part the newspapers did not find out about it. Mr. Wilson will find this ample precedent for accepting Washington dinner invitations that are agreeable to him, and it is believed that such a policy will fit in with the democratic notions he seems to entertain of the presidency.

Until the Roosevelt administration the cabinet dinners to the President were considered to be about the dulliest things in Washington official society. Prior to that time only the members of cabinet families were invited to these affairs, but when Senator Elihu Root of New York was secretary of state, Mrs. Root, with the permission of President Roosevelt, established the custom of leaving out the other cabinet families at her husband's dinner to the President and inviting a mixed company instead. This broke a precedent, and the custom of having 10 formal dinners each season with the same guests attending each of them, was stopped.

President and Mrs. Taft began the serving of light refreshments at the presidential receptions. Until their day these receptions had been merely levees. Members of Congress and other invited guests had been in the habit of bringing a number of women with them, and the crowds were entirely too large for the White House space. The Taft receptions have been more dignified, because smaller, and enough space was thus saved to permit of the light refreshments.

The Roosevelt started the custom of having garden parties at the White House, the invitations bearing the name of the President's wife only, and not showing the crest of the United States. These garden parties, at which much good music has been heard, have come to be very delightful affairs each spring. They take place on the south lawn of the White House grounds, and invitations to them are much desired.

The etiquette observed by the outgoing and incoming Presidents on inauguration day is very strict, and seldom has been violated. On ordinary state occasions, carriages enter the White House grounds by the western gate and leave by the eastern gate, but on inauguration day, when the carriages enter to take the retiring and incoming Presidents to the capitol, the order is reversed. The carriages enter the east gate, so that when drawn up before the White House portico, the outgoing President steps in first and the incoming President is not required to crawl over his legs in order to get to the seat which denotes second place in the carriage.

En route to the capitol the President lifts his hat in response to the cheers of the crowds. The incoming President takes no notice of what is going on, for he supposes that the applause is all meant for the man whom he is about to succeed. But on the return to the White House from the capitol, it is the outgoing President who sits still in the carriage, and the new President who lifts his hat in response to cheers. President Roosevelt broke the precedent of many years by not returning from the capitol to the White House in the carriage with Mr. Taft. Instead, he quietly

made his way, unattended, to the Union station, where he took a train for New York.

In some ways the etiquette which surrounds American Presidents is more strict than that peculiar to European royalty. For instance, Presidents do not go to the railway station to meet guests, no matter how important those guests may be, nor do they pay them the first call. When Prince Henry of Prussia came to Washington, in the early nineties, it was Secretary Root who met him at the station, and not President Roosevelt. And when the Duke of Connaught was in Washington last year, as Governor-General of Canada and a member of the royal family of England, he was met at the station by Secretary Knox. Both these distinguished foreigners stayed at their respective embassies while in Washington, and neither was invited for over night at the White House.

President Cleveland observed this rule when the Infanta Eulalia of Spain visited Washington in 1893, on her way to the Chicago exposition. The visitor being a woman, it was expected in some quarters that Mr. Cleveland would make an exception in her favor, but as he had not gone to the station to meet Miss Folsom, when she came to Washington to become his bride, he said he thought he ought not to meet the Spanish princess.

The President-elect has announced that it is his purpose to break one precedent, although not a social one, and folks are wondering how much further it is his and Mrs. Wilson's purpose to go. He has said that he will consent to be quoted only in the first person by the newspaper men who see him. The regulation that the President is to be quoted only in the third person has been very carefully observed and the breaking of it several months ago by a foreign correspondent who had seen President Taft almost caused an international incident. As it was, it was talked about on two continents for several days.

PROPERTY OWNERS SPEAK FOR WIDENING OF PLEASANT STREET

(Continued from page one)

that if the property owners were obliged to take it to court, it would cost the city much more than if liberal awards were made in the first place.

Among those who attended were representatives of merchants, trades and improvement associations in the South End and Boylston street.

This is the last hearing on the proposed widening of Pleasant street before the city issues \$200,000 in bonds for the work. Unless something unexpected develops the financing of the project will soon be effected, and the development begun. Today's hearing brings to a close a series of discussions and legislative acts in connection with the plan extending over a period of 1½ years.

Long ago Mayor Fitzgerald urged the development of the South End by the widening and relocation of Pleasant street from Washington to Eliot street. Merchants, property owners, residents and South end associations supported the plan, and after the Legislature passed an act permitting the city to borrow the money outside the debt limit, they repeatedly came before the street commission and urged that the city council accept the act. The council took this action in November, 1911.

According to a provision of the loan order, the Boston Elevated railway, if it chose to run its cars through the street, was to pay a part of the cost. No agreement however between the city and the road has been reached.

Many private hearings to determine land damages to be paid owners followed the acceptance of the act and in August, 1912, Mayor Fitzgerald decided to defer the bond issue until after the beginning of the next fiscal year, February, 1913, when he expected money rates would be more favorable.

The finance commission recently reported that unless the work could be done for a \$600,000 net cost to the city the project should be abandoned. Mayor Fitzgerald, however, insisted that the improvement was necessary and ordered the street commission to give its final public hearing on the question. In all the time the project has been under consideration, little opposition has been encountered.

The widening of Pleasant street will provide a direct thoroughfare from Marine park, South Boston, to the Charles river basin, the shopping district and the Back Bay. It means the development of the South End. It has a direct bearing on the future of Park square development, extension of Arlington street and Copley square improvement.

It is further declared the widening will be an impetus to the development of the commonwealth's land in South Boston and, in a general way, an auxiliary to the \$2,000,000 port development plan. Mr. Kiley said betterment assessments

EXPRESS COMPANIES AGREE NOT TO MEET PARCEL POST RATES

NEW YORK—The express companies will not meet the government competition that comes with the establishment of the parcel post on Jan. 1.

Contending that the law will fall of its own weight, the managers of all the big express companies have agreed to make no concessions to the public. Instead they will point out and emphasize alleged defects in the law.

The heads of the express companies have agreed to do no talking for publication themselves, and compel all subordinates to refrain from discussing the situation that will confront them next month.

PARCEL POST TRIAL SEEN IN HOLIDAY MAILS

According to Postmaster Mansfield of the Boston central postoffice, the new parcel post service, which goes into effect on Jan. 1, has had a tryout in the work of handling the heavy holiday mail during the past week, although the new facilities for the public will not require nearly so large a force.

Although small amounts of holiday mail will continue to arrive here from distant points for several days yet the local postoffice authorities hope that by this evening the last of the big lots will have been delivered from the central office and stations. The holiday mail increased one fifth this year over last year, according to Postmaster Mansfield. This is considered a remarkable gain, for although the growth has been steady every year, there has been no previous jump as large.

Mr. Mansfield says that he is elated over the way in which the clerks and carriers have performed their work.

With the inauguration of the parcel post approximately 100 extra wagons, 100 extra clerks and 100 extra carriers will be necessary. During the holiday rush there have been 218 extra wagons and about 300 extra men.

ARMENIANS DECLARE FOR AUTONOMY OF THE HOME COUNTRY

(Continued from page one)

classes. I admit that we have socialistic tendencies, and, in fact, we believe in collectivism instead of individualism to the extent that we do not select officers for the annual conferences until the meetings take place.

"Armenia has long been a bone of contention. But the branches of our federation, now scattered all over the world, are doing a wonderful work toward making us better understood among others, and making us understand ourselves better.

"Speaking of the part that the Balkan war will play in our program, I can only say that we have with us here men who possess all the qualities necessary to present a just cause. We may not have the most finished orators, but our members are conscious of the part that Armenia has played in the past, and are doing great service in preparing the way for a new and happier Armenia."

The meetings are being held in a hall in Kneeland street, in the center of the Armenian colony. They began yesterday and are already proving the most important of the conferences held during the last 22 years. The American committee of the federation is made up of delegates from every section of the United States and Canada.

benefit the whole city and that the commission should take this into consideration. In support of this statement he called attention to the fact that congestion would be relieved in the shopping district by the deflection of inbound cars at Pleasant street into the Pleasant street subway.

Mr. Kiley said that the Boston Elevated, when it goes into this street, will be ready to pay its share.

This subway, said Mr. Kiley, represents an investment of \$4,200,000, and is being utilized to only about 50 per cent of its capacity. He said that under the widening plan 100 per cent of its capacity would be utilized. A letter was read from Laurence Minot, in which he expressed his approval of the widening of Pleasant street.

Among those who supported the plan were John T. Hoar, representing the United Improvement Association; E. J. Boyle, Samuel B. Doggett, president of the South End Improvement Association; Charles S. Rackemann, William White, M. M. Canniff, J. E. Gill, James A. Watson and John J. Toomey, president of the Business Men's Trade Association of South Boston.

CROP WORTH \$5,000,000 MORE.
JACKSON, Miss.—Mississippi cotton crop of 1912, with by-products, will bring the state about \$5,000,000 more than that of last year, according to the \$2,000,000 port development plan. Mr. Kiley said betterment assessments



National Shawmut Bank

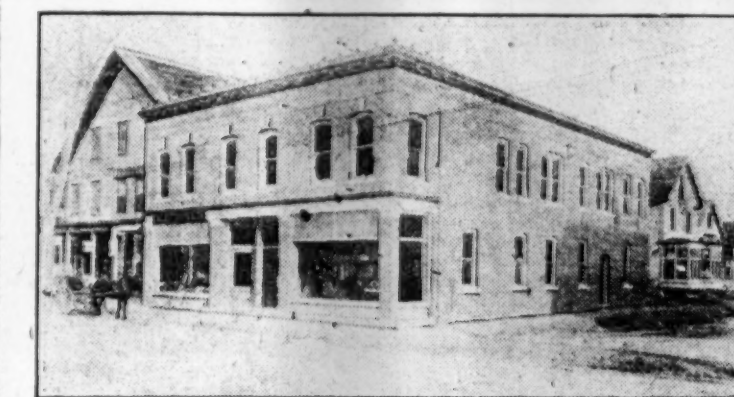
40 Water Street
BOSTON

Capital\$10,000,000
Surplus and undivided profits..... 7,500,000
Stockholders' liability 10,000,000

Total protection for depositors.....\$27,500,000

Solicits accounts of merchants, individuals, trustees and partnerships. Interest paid on non-borrowing accounts over five hundred dollars, subject to check.

WINCHENDON'S POSTOFFICE LOCATED IN ITS NEW HOME



Block recently finished contains snug quarters in which to handle incoming and outgoing mail of Massachusetts town

WINCHENDON, Mass.—With the completion of the new Merrill block, Winchendon's postoffice has been moved into quarters adapted to its growing needs and the town has one more modern business structure.

The special needs of the postoffice were considered from the first in the plans for the new block, every possible arrangement being made to facilitate the work

in the new quarters. The exterior of the structure is attractive. It is one story in height and of brick with light stone trimmings. The postoffice and a store are located on the ground floor, while the upper portion of the building is devoted to offices and rooms. These include the Christian Science reading rooms and the offices of the telephone company.

UNIFORM PRICE PLAN FOR FOODS ATTACKED IN GOVERNMENT SUIT

DETROIT, Mich.—New application of the Sherman anti-trust law was made in an important suit filed here today by the federal government. The action is aimed against the growing practice of manufacturers in attempting to fix a uniform jobbers and retailers' price for their products, and was brought against the Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Company, Will K. Kellogg, Wilfred C. Kellogg and Andrew Ross.

The bill filed here today attacks the plan by which the Kellogg Company exacts an agreement from jobbers and retailers to whom their breakfast food is sold not to sell at less than a specified price, the penalty for violation of their agreement being forfeiture of future selling rights. In recent months, the government alleges the company has taken advantage of the so-called "patent monopoly decision" of the supreme court of the United States to patent the carton in which their product is sold, and to threaten jobbers and retailers who sell below the figure the manufacturers fix, with prosecution for "infringement of patent rights."

Carrying out this plan, the bill alleges the Kellogg company prints on its cartons a precautionary notice stating that the jobber and retailer, in purchasing the corn flakes, accept the condition of selling at certain specified prices.

This scheme of taking advantage of the patent laws to enforce uniformity in sale prices, the government brands as a "mere subterfuge and desire to avoid the Sherman law."

By operation of the selling restriction plan, the government contends: "There is no competition between jobbers which can affect the price of the article to the retailer, nor is there any competition between either the jobbers or retailers which can benefit the consumers by reducing the prices to them."

A monopoly is formed, it is asserted, because of concentration in the hands of those who abide by the agreements and exclusion from trading in the product of those who refuse to enter into the selling plan.

The bill also calls attention to the fact that the company does not sell direct to consumers. A decision declaring the selling plan illegal and violative of the Sherman law is requested in the bill.

C. P. R. TO USE ALBERTA LINE
CALGARY, Alta.—The Alberta Central railway, recently acquired by the Canadian Pacific, will be the main route of the Canadian Pacific railway from the prairies to the Pacific coast, according to the statement of a prominent C. P. R. official.

FEDERALS ROUT MEXICAN REBELS

EL PASO, Tex.—According to advices received at federal headquarters here today General Blanco, commanding a force of 500 federals, decisively defeated Ynez Salazar's rebels at Janos, near Casas Grandes. The advices state twelve rebels were killed.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Gen. Pascual Orozco, an active leader of Mexican rebels, was arrested Wednesday as soon as freed from Ft. Sam Houston military prison on habeas corpus order, ending an alleged violation of neutrality case. The Mexican government had filed a charge of larceny and robbery, with a detainer for extradition.

DYNAMITE SPEECHES NEAR END

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Within a few hours the cases of 40 labor union officials charged with conspiracy in alleged promoting of dynamite explosions will be given to the jury. At the close of all argument tonight or tomorrow morning, Judge Anderson's instructions will, it is said, occupy about one hour. Arguing Tuesday, District Attorney Miller challenged any of 12 defense lawyers to speak in behalf of E. Munsey or H. S. Hockin. On Wednesday Attorney Miller principally reviewed McManis' confessions.

FARMERS' LINE TO BE BUILT

PIERRE, S. D.—Articles of incorporation have been filed for the Fairmont & Veblen Railway Company, to build a farmers line 50 miles long in North and South Dakota at an estimated cost of \$500,000.

EXPLOSION IN WATERTOWN

An explosion followed the lighting of a fire with kerosene at the home of Mrs. Hannah Flor, 19 Parker street, Watertown, this morning, and the interior of the house was considerably damaged. Mrs. Flor, who lived alone, was fatally burned.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

TOMORROW, 8 to 11:30. ALMA, Media, Gay. Zouave. Marcellus. Cond. Moranzoni. SAT., 2 to 4:40. HANSEL AND GRETEL. Sweet. Fisher. Hobbins. Gleason. Cond. Andre-Caplet. Preceded by Act. I of COPPEL. LIA. Gall. Cronan. Downey. Putsch. Cond. Strong.

SUNDAY ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS 3:15 to 4:45, 5:30 to 8:15. Box Seats \$1.50. Dec. 29. Verdi's REQUIEM. Ammen. Gay. McCormack. Marcellus, soloists. Downtown Office, Steinert's, 162 Boylston. Music and Hamlet Piano Used. Address Mail Orders to Box Office.

Steinert Hall DAILY Week of Dec. 30 3:15 & 8:15 The ENGLISH HUMORIST GROSSMITH Refreshments Free at Matinees Unique Entertainment Prices \$1.00 to 35c

PHOTOGRAPHERS SHUT OUT AS ARMISTICE IS SIGNED



(Copyright by Central News)
Nazim Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief, alighting from his special train at Tchataldja

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Although the Turks refused to allow any photographers to attend the historic scene when the armistice between the Ottoman empire and the allies was arranged and signed, in the ground between the Turkish and the Bulgarian lines at Tchataldja, Nazim Pasha himself consented to be photographed, and descended from his special

train in order that this might be done. The commander-in-chief, who has perhaps done as much as any other general could have done with the means at his disposal, appears to have shown considerable genius in his conduct of the negotiations for the armistice, and it is largely owing to his ability and firmness that the Turks obtained as good terms as they did.

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

MME. TETRAZZINI IN "TRAVIATA"

An audience that filled the Boston opera house Wednesday evening was delighted with Mme. Tetrazzini's brilliant singing as Violetta in Verdi's "Traviata." Others in the cast were:

Flora Bervoix.....Florence De Courcy
Anna.....Maude Phillips
Alfredo Germont.....Giuseppe Gaudenzi
Giorgio Germont.....Anafesto Rossi
Gastone.....Ernesto Giaccone
Barone Duphol.....Attilio Puleini
Marquis D'Obigny.....Michele Sampieri
Dr. Grenvil.....A. Sillich
Giuseppe.....Ricardo Ghidini

On this her second appearance this season at the opera house Mme. Tetrazzini did not display the exuberance of delight in once more appearing here that characterized her performance in "Lucia," when she decorated the score with additions of her own in a desire to give all possible pleasure to her hearers. In place of the personal pleasure this gave there was a more consistent artistry that found all the notes sung within the role as Verdi wrote it, and a consequent artistic gain to the effect of the whole.

Never, however, was there the slightest quenching of the individuality of the bubbling diva, nor any dimming of the impeccable delicacy of her marvelous sweetness and purity of tone. In the aria of the first act she was truly a subject for admiring wonder in her production of the final note, high E flat. The tone grew as she thought it and expanded into a thrilling swell of sweetness that made it one of those unique moments of beauty that one can never forget.

Extraordinary is her management of the pattering give and take in conversation and her fluent management of recitative. In displaying the pyrotechnics of her voice in the cadenzas she never descends to formal exhibition of her unique powers, but makes these flights as much as possible a dramatic part of her role. That she is a supreme artist in her field is shown by her wisdom in never quite dotting all the i's and crossing all the t's in these passages. Rather they seem but decorative incidents in the midst of more important matter. This shows how this singer has felt the growing demand for dramatic truth in the opera singer's art, and while remaining first of all remarkable in song, there is not a little of the dramatic in the composition of her plan of impersonation. Rightly enough, this plan follows her own qualities of personality, for it is this very personality that helps endear her with her audiences.

Mr. Rossi as Germont emphasized the tender element that can be read into the character of the father, who is usually played more austere. Apart from his dependence on the beat of Mr. Moranzoni's baton, Mr. Rossi gave an admirable performance. In the big scene with Violetta he was deeply moving both by his sincere feeling and by his beauty of tone. The others gave satisfactory and in some moments admirable performances. The settings are a delight in their antique flavor, and the stage management is finely ordered.

Friday evening Mr. Zenatello will make his reappearance in the first performance of "Aida" this season.

NEXT WEEK AT THE OPERA
The operas announced for next week

Gretel, with Mmes. Fisher, Swartz, Claessens and Mr. Hinshaw. Preceding will be "Cavalleria," with Mme. Gay as Santuzza, Miss Leveroni as Lola and Miss De Courcy as Mama Lucia. M.

Gaudenzi as Turiddu and M. Polese as Alfio.

Wednesday, "Aida," with Mmes. Gay, Amsden, Messrs. Zenatello and Polese. Friday, "Lucia," with Mme. Tetrazzini, Messrs. Gaudenzi and Rossi.

Saturday matinee, "Louise," with Mmes. Edvina, Gay, Messrs. Zenatello and Marcoux. Evening, "Cavalleria," with Mmes. Amsden, Wilson and Heyman, and Messrs. Fornari and Romito; followed by "Pagliacci," with Miss Barnes and Messrs. Gaudenzi and Bianchini.

THIS WEEK'S SYMPHONY

Mr. Urack, who has proved himself so worthy a substitute, will again conduct Friday afternoon and Saturday evening at the Symphony and has made some changes in the program. The solo numbers as already announced will stand, John P. Marshall, the organist of the orchestra, playing Bach's Toccata and Fugue in D minor and Sylvain Noack, second concert-master, playing Sinding's Concerto for Violin in F major. Instead of the Saint-Saens C minor Symphony Mr. Urack has placed on the program Brahms's Symphony in F major No. 3 and the program will begin with Beethoven's overture, "Coriolanus."

OPERA HOUSE NOTES

Next autumn, when the Verdi centennial will be celebrated in different parts of Italy, there will be an unusually interesting celebration held in Busseto, a small town which has been called "the Weimar of the Duchy of Parma," for near there in the village of Roncole Verdi was born. It was at Busseto that the composer received his first lessons in music, and there on the organ in the old cathedral he did his first practicing.

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- The new serges and the new shadow linens and poplins.
- The new 24 and 26-inch coats with the fancifully cut backs.
- The still narrow skirts, many of which are draped.

Women's New Silk Waists

- There is a decided vogue for white Crepe de Chine in tailored and dress models.
- Also chiffon waists in striking colors and color combinations.

Women's Lingerie Waists

- Are of cotton crepes, voile and batistes.
- They show the new bosom front effects of fine tucking, also the full vest.
- Many are richly embroidered and most of them are combined with Filet, Venice, or Irish laces, the season's leading laces.

Women's New Gowns

- Of imported and domestic cotton materials.
- The favorites being in crepe and voile weaves, richly hand-embroidered with floss in striking effects.
- Introducing Filet, Venice and Irish laces and in many instances touches of color, in embroidery and the fancy girdles so much in evidence.
- New Lingerie Gowns.

Girls' New Wash Dresses

- In smart pique weaves combined with Irish lace yoke and insertion.
- Dainty hand-embroidered effects.
- New striped materials and two-toned combinations.
- Neat pique bindings and pipings on chambray and gingham.
- Introducing the new sloping shoulders, also the new apron effect in one-piece Russian dresses.

Misses' New Wash Dresses

- In French linens, piques, ramies and voiles, also percales, chambrays and gingham.
- Featuring the new coat models;
- The new skirts; new sleeves, and new girdles.
- The fashionable Bulgarian embroidery.

Women's New Wash Dresses

- Of Russian cord, plain and striped ratin; plain and embroidered voile, French linen, white pique, Japanese crepe, figured madras, gingham and percales.
- Featuring the new pleated skirts, new yoke skirts, and novelty overskirt effects.
- Showing the new Russian blouse; the new one-sided effect; the collarless and flat collar idea; portion of bodice and the sleeves in contrasting material, and the elaborately trimmed sleeves.

New Parasols

- Featuring the new lettuce, bell and festoon tops.
- In changeable silk, dresden chiffon, Dolly Varden silk; moire and white silk edged with black.
- Trimmed with flounces of shadow lace; garlands of conventional roses, and ribbon.
- With the smartest of rosewood sticks mounted in Mother o' Pearl; handles in imitation of a feather, and of Parisian ivory and a variety of fancy and enamelled woods.

Women's New Skirts

- Of heavy antique crash in new tailored models, white and colors.
- French and Irish linens in the latest embroidered effects, including the Bulgarian.
- Also new weaves in piques and cotton corduroys.
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R. A. Murray, trainmaster east of Deerfield river bridge, with office at Boston; J. D. Bourne, trainmaster west of Deerfield river bridge, with office at North Adams, Mass.; C. F. Wherron, assistant trainmaster in charge of passenger men throughout the entire division, with office at Boston; F. W. Brown, assistant trainmaster from Ayer to East Deerfield inclusive, with office at Fitchburg, Mass.; A. A. McCarthy, assistant trainmaster of Cheshire, Ashburnham, Worcester and Peterboro branches, office at Winchendon, Mass.; J. P. Sullivan, assistant trainmaster Rotterdam junction, N. Y., to Hoosick junction, N. Y., including Saratoga, Schuylerville, Troy and Bennington branches, with office at Mechanicville, N. Y.; R. O. Bryan, assistant trainmaster Hoosick junction, N. Y., to Deerfield river bridge, with office at Greenfield, Mass.; V. H. Vaughan, agent at Fitchburg, Mass.

MENOMINEE NEARS PORT

Communication with the Red Star liner Menominee was established this morning and her position at 8 o'clock was given as 80 miles east of Boston lights. She has 70 cabin passengers. She was due in from Antwerp last Monday.

TWO SAVED FROM FIRE

QUINCY, Mass.—Officer Frank Canavan of the Quincy police early yesterday forced his way through the corridors of the burning storage building owned by Horace G. Crocker on Granite street and rescued two men. The building is used, all save one room, for storage.

REASONS FOR TRAIN DELAYS MUST BE TOLD

Information as to the reason for a train being stalled must hereafter be given by station officials on the Portland division of the Boston & Maine, upon request of passengers. This is the gist of an order just issued by Superintendent C. E. Mullin of that division.

CAPITOL WINGS TO COST \$700,000

BOISE, Idaho—The Capitol building commission, which had charge of the construction of the main section and dome

of the new state Capitol, as well as its furnishing, will ask the twelfth Idaho Legislature for an appropriation of approximately \$700,000 to complete the two wings of the building, and if it is secured work on them will start during 1913 in order that they will be ready for occupancy in 1915 in time for the thirteenth Legislature. The total cost of the entire edifice will be about \$2,000,000.

CONTRACT CLOSED FOR CAR LINES

DALLAS, Tex.—A contract has been awarded the Fred A. Jones Construction Company by the Southern Traction Company for building concrete culverts and laying rails for the interurban line from Dallas to Corsicana and from Waxahatchie to Waco. The contract calls for an expenditure of more than \$400,000.

To California
The Pioneer De Luxe
The Golden State Limited
via Rock Island Lines—No Excess Fare

Every evening from Chicago or St. Louis by the direct route of lowest altitudes. Everything that could make this part of your journey a happy sojourn in itself is provided by this peerless train—every worthwhile excess train feature but no excess fare.

The through fast "Californian" and other good trains with standard and tourist sleeping cars, every day.



Tickets, reservations and information from

S. L. Parrott
General New England Agent
288 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
Phone—Main 2249

PHOTOGRAPHERS SHUT OUT AS ARMISTICE IS SIGNED



(Copyright by Central News)

Nazim Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief, alighting from his special train at Tchataldja

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Although the Turks refused to allow any photographers to attend the historic scene when the armistice between the Ottoman empire and the allies was arranged and signed, in the ground between the Turkish and the Bulgarian lines at Tchataldja, Nazim Pasha himself consented to be photographed, and descended from his special

train in order that this might be done. The commander-in-chief, who has perhaps done as much as any other general could have done with the means at his disposal, appears to have shown considerable genius in his conduct of the negotiations for the armistice, and it is largely owing to his ability and firmness that the Turks obtained as good terms as they did.

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

MME. TETRAZZINI IN "TRAVIATA"
An audience that filled the Boston opera house Wednesday evening was delighted with Mme. Tetrazzini's brilliant singing as Violetta in Verdi's "Traviata." Others in the cast were:

Flora Bervoix..... Florence De Courcy
Anna..... Maude Phillips
Alfredo Germont..... Giuseppe Gaudenzi
Giorgio Germont..... Ernesto Rossi
Gastone..... Ernesto Giaccone
Barone Duplont..... Attilio Puleini
Marquis D'Obigny..... Michele Sampieri
Dr. Grenvil..... A. Sillich
Giuseppe..... Riccardo Ghidini

On this her second appearance this season at the opera house Mme. Tetrazzini did not display the exuberance of delight in once more appearing here that characterized her performance in "Lucia," when she decorated the score with additions of her own in a desire to give all possible pleasure to her hearers. In place of the personal pleasure this gave there was a more consistent artistry that found all the notes sung within the role as Verdi wrote it, and a consequent artistic gain to the effect of the whole.

Never, however, was there the slightest quenching of the individuality of the bubbling diva, nor any dimming of the impeccable delicacy of her marvelous sureness and purity of tone. In the aria of the first act she was truly a subject for admiring wonder in her production of the final note, high E flat. The tone grew as she thought it and expanded into a thrilling swell of sweetness that made it one of those unique moments of beauty that one can never forget.

Extraordinary is her management of the pattering give and take in conversation and her fluent management of recitative. In displaying the pyrotechnics of her voice in the cadenzas she never descends to formal exhibition of her unique powers, but makes these flights as much as possible a dramatic part of her role. That she is a supreme artist in her field is shown by her wisdom in never quite dotting all the i's and crossing all the t's in these passages. Rather they seem but decorative incidents in the midst of more important matter. This shows how this singer has felt the growing demand for dramatic truth in the opera singer's art, and while remaining first of all remarkable in song there is not a little of the dramatic in the composition of her plan of impersonation. Rightly enough, this plan follows her own qualities of personality, for it is this very personality that helps endear her with her audiences.

Mr. Rossi as Germont emphasized the tender element that can be read into the character of the father, who is usually played more austere. Apart from his dependence on the beat of Mr. Moranzoni's baton, Mr. Rossi gave an admirable performance. In the big scene with Violetta he was deeply moving both by his sincere feeling and by his beauty of tone. The others gave satisfactory and some moments admirable performances. The settings are a delight in their antique flavor, and the stage management is finely ordered.

Friday evening Mr. Zenatello will make his reappearance in the first performance of "Aida" this season.

NEXT WEEK AT THE OPERA

The operas announced for next week are as follows: Monday, Haensel and Gretel, with Mmes. Fisher, Swartz, Claessens and Mr. Hinshaw. Preceding will be "Cavalleria," with Mme. Gay as Santuzza, Miss Leveroni as Lola and Miss De Courcy as Mama Lucia. M.

Gaudenzi as Turiddu and M. Polese as Alfio.

Wednesday, "Aida," with Mmes. Gay, Amaden, Messrs. Zenatello and Polese. Friday, "Lucia," with Mme. Tetrazzini, Messrs. Gaudenzi and Rossi.

Saturday matinee, "Louise," with Mmes. Edvina, Gay, Messrs. Zenatello and Marcoux. Evening, "Cavalleria," with Mmes. Amaden, Wilson and Heyman, and Messrs. Fornari and Romito; followed by "Pagliacci," with Miss Barnes and Messrs. Gaudenzi and Blanchard.

THIS WEEK'S SYMPHONY

Mr. Urack, who has proved himself so worthy a substitute, will again conduct Friday afternoon and Saturday evening at the Symphony and has made some changes in the program. The solo numbers as already announced will stand. John P. Marshall, the organist of the orchestra, playing Bach's Toccata and Fugue in D minor and Sylvain Noack, second concert-master, playing Sinding's Concerto for Violin in F major. Instead of the Saint-Saens C minor Symphony Mr. Urack has placed on the program Brahms's Symphony in F major No. 3 and the program will begin with Beethoven's overture, "Coriolanus."

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APPOINTMENTS ARE MADE BY RAILROAD

Appointments, to be effective at once, have just been announced by J. D. Tyter, superintendent of the Fitchburg division of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company as follows:

R. A. Murray, trainmaster east of Deerfield river bridge, with office at Boston; J. D. Bourne, trainmaster west of Deerfield river bridge, with office at North Adams, Mass.; C. F. Wherron, assistant trainmaster in charge of passenger men throughout the entire division, with office at Boston; F. W. Brown, assistant trainmaster from Ayer to East Deerfield inclusive, with office at Fitchburg, Mass.; A. A. McCarthy, assistant trainmaster of Cheshire, Ashburnham, Worcester and Peterboro branches, office at Winchendon, Mass.; J. P. Sullivan, assistant trainmaster Rotterdam junction, N. Y., to Hoosick junction, N. Y., including Saratoga, Schuylerville, Troy and Bennington branches, with office at Mechanville, N. Y.; R. O. Bryan, assistant trainmaster Hoosick junction, N. Y., to Deerfield river bridge, with office at Greenfield, Mass.; V. H. Vaughan, agent at Fitchburg, Mass.

MENOMINEE NEARS PORT

Communication with the Red Star liner Menominee was established this morning and her position at 8 o'clock was given as 80 miles east of Boston lightship. She has 70 cabin passengers. She was due in from Antwerp last Monday.

TWO SAVED FROM FIRE

QUINCY, Mass.—Officer Frank Canavan of the Quincy police early yesterday forced his way through the corridors of the burning storage building owned by Horace G. Crocker on Granite street and rescued two men. The building is used, all save one room, for storage.

REASONS FOR TRAIN DELAYS MUST BE TOLD

Information as to the reason for a train being stalled must hereafter be given by station officials on the Portland division of the Boston & Maine, upon request of passengers. This is the gist of an order just issued by Superintendent C. E. Mullin of that division.

CAPITOL WINGS TO COST \$700,000

BOISE, Idaho—The Capitol building commission, which had charge of the construction of the main section and dome

of the new state Capitol, as well as its furnishing, will ask the twelfth Idaho Legislature for an appropriation of approximately \$700,000 to complete the two wings of the building, and if it is secured work on them will start during 1913 in order that they will be ready for occupancy in 1915 in time for the thirtieth Legislature. The total cost of the entire edifice will be about \$2,000,000.

CONTRACT CLOSED FOR CAR LINES

DALLAS, Tex.—A contract has been awarded the Fred A. Jones Construction Company by the Southern Traction Company for building concrete culverts and laying rails for the interurban line from Dallas to Corsicana and from Waxahatchie to Waco. The contract calls for an expenditure of more than \$400,000.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

SIMPLE PARTY FROCK FOR GIRL

Albatross, trimmed with satin

PARTIES for the young people mean new frocks. Here is a charming little model. The making is simple, but the effect is good.

The blouse consists of front and back portions lapped upon yoke portions that extend from the neck edge to the lower edges of the elbow sleeves. This gives the pretty drooping line of the kimono sleeve so generally becoming.

The skirt is a simple straight one, gathered at the upper edge.

Blouse and skirt are joined by means of a belt. On the figure the dress is made of albatross and trimmed with satin. The upper edges of the blouse and the lower edge of the skirt are finished with a design outlined with braid which matches the trimming material in color.

The model is especially well adapted to bordered materials and flouncing. Embroidered flouncing with the shoulder or yoke portions made of plain material tucked would be very pretty.

For the 10-year size the dress will require 3½ yards of material 27, 2½ yards 36 or 2¾ yards 44 inches wide with ¾ yard 21 inches wide for the yoke.

The pattern of the dress 7028 is cut in sizes for girls from 8 to 12 years of age. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

Dainty and chic walking dresses are made of fine navy blue serge or of brown and black striped tweed.



RETURN OF FRINGE PROBABLE

Already seen in French fashions

A WIDE number of the gowns that one thinks are made of velvet are made instead of plush. It has a heavier pile, and a more supple line than velvet, which has to be too soft for every-day wear if it is to be draped in the modern way that skirts demand. Panné and chiffon velvet are both lovely, and lend themselves usually to dexterous handling, but one does not wish a suit of either weave unless it is to be worn for formal afternoon affairs.

When velvet is needed for the ordinary coat suit it has to be firm, and of a certain weight, and even then it shows gray marks across its surface whenever it is rubbed, and needs constant attention to keep it in good condition. Plush is far more amenable under rough usage, and it is for this reason that the manufacturers have put it in as a substitute for velvet.

It is interesting to hear that Paris has introduced broadcloth for hats, and that it is having quite a vogue. Writes Anne Ritchehouse in the New York Times. Ritchehouse is held responsible for the innovation, but who thought of it is of little consequence against the fact of its attractiveness. The broadcloth is somewhat heavy and often has a line of silver and gold thread through it, and the trimming is of fur, with now and then a pink rose to bring out the colors.

The buckle of jet which was so popular on hats in the early autumn has given way to a buckle of fur or a cut crystal ornament.

It would be quite in keeping with the other fashions of the second empire to have fringe return to favor. We are wearing matalasse, also the dolman, the

lowered armhole, the neck high at the back and low in front, and now the Eugénie hat, with its brim slightly dipping down, in front, is revived and back. Then why not fringe?

It is probable that we shall see it as soon as the newer fashions come in, for it is already reported as having been worn in Paris. It was not that narrow fringe which the French so delightfully call *Tout Pouce*, but a wide, thick oriental knotted fringe of silk thread. It was used to finish the dolman-shaped coat she wore, which was rounded at the back, shaped up in the front and cut with long armholes and flaring bell-shaped sleeves. A deep fringe was brought out by Callot on evening gowns this autumn, but the effect was more of the Ottoman than the French empire. It was used from hips to ankles over an undershirt of lace or chiffon or tulle, and it dangled from a shoulder strap half way to the wrist. In truth, it was used wherever dappery is normally used.

This fringe was of heavy silk, sometimes interspersed with crystal beads, and gave color to a somber frock. When it was of jet it was draped from either the hips or the knees over an undershirt of white tulle or lace, which had merely a lining of flesh pink chiffon to protect the figure beneath.

While it may not prove attractive to edge coats with fringe, still there are many other garments on which it would look well. The use of it on collars and sleeves, on tunics and scarves, and even on hats, is a good note. It gives a change in the way of finishing a plain edge, and this is always sought after by those who have to make clothes.

HOME IS IMPROVED BY CHANGES

Good for both people and furniture

THE rooms we live in have a tremendous effect upon our lives. If the place we call home, even though it be one room, has a cheerful atmosphere, then we ourselves are cheered. Change is good for all of us and nowhere so much as within the home circle, provided, of course, it be not carried to excess. It is good for both humans and their household furniture sometimes to effect a rearrangement of the domestic items even if it be done at the beginning of summer and winter.

It is perhaps hardly necessary to mention that the wear on a carpet is more equalized if it be turned around occasionally so that a fresh portion be brought near the doorway, where the greater part of the traffic occurs.

Perhaps you are the occupant of a combination bed and sitting room. If you are, here are a few hints which may prove useful, says the Pittsburgh Sun. With very little expense it may be made a comfortable and artistic apartment.

The bed, box springs and mattress will represent the greatest item in the outlay. Select a corner of the room for placing the bed and dress it with an attractive spread of pillow shams. At the sales, dainty materials in pretty colors and designs may be had for a song. Rose sprigged dimity or lawn is extremely attractive when used for the bed and window draperies.

Some girls will prefer the bed covering and curtains of casement cloth in plain colors, delft blue, tan or green. This is durable, inexpensive and launders successfully. By having this plain covering for the bed you can bank it with sofa cushions.

The bed is made up every morning in the ordinary way, over this is spread the cover and the cushions arranged on it. A dressing table should be supplied for

the toilet accessories, and a screen placed around it.

If the floor is of hardwood, throw several good rugs over it. Paint or stain the floor yourself if of white pine.

Oriental rugs may be had at surprisingly small prices. The lovely Turkish and Persian patterns add the bright colors needed in a room of this type. They outwear several carpets and give an air of luxury and comfort to a room.

When choosing your wall paper select a plain color; tan, brown, dull green and amber are all good tones for such a room. Pay special attention to the selection of your pictures. Have the frames of the same wood and the prints interesting.

Next to the windows hang plain curtains of net or swiss, and over these the draperies of casement cloth.

Rush bottom chairs, a bookcase and a window seat complete the furnishing.

STORE COURTESY

The following instructions to salespeople were placed at noticeable points through the salesrooms of a large department store in an eastern city, during the holiday shopping period, writes a Philadelphia reader of the Monitor: "Courtesy is the minute hand of the all-day clock of this store."

"To be at your best, be polite and a good listener."

"When you speak, use few words, and drop them gently and distinctly."

"Give information, but do not argue."

Some of the prettiest new necklaces of the inexpensive sort are in cream, white or rose beads, clasping with rhinestones centered with a pearl; also necklaces of amber are immensely smart.

TRIED RECIPES

STUFFED LEG OF PORK
THE following would be better by removing the bone from the leg of pork to make room for the stuffing.

Make deep incisions in the meat and fill with dressing made as for chicken and seasoned highly with onion. Skewer the pieces together and rub the outside of the meat with salt, pepper and a little powdered sage. Bake very slowly and baste often. Strain the contents of the pan, put in a little cold water to make the fat rise; then skim and thicken, using a rounding tablespoon of flour to one cup of the liquid. Let the gravy cook eight minutes.

CREAMED ONIONS
Cook Bermuda, Texas, or silver skin onions in water until tender, adding a rounding teaspoon of sugar when first put on to cook and a level teaspoon of salt a few minutes before they are done. Drain and pour a cream sauce over. For the sauce melt a rounding tablespoon of butter in a small saucepan, add a level tablespoon of flour and cook until frothy, then add one cup of hot milk and cook six minutes, beating hard all the time, add a pinch of pepper and a saltspoon of salt.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

CODFISH WITH EGG SAUCE
Soak the boneless fish, using the large pieces, over night in cold water. Next morning drain and cover with fresh cold water, then set where it will come to the boiling point very slowly; then simmer 20 minutes. In the meantime prepare a white sauce as follows: Place two level tablespoons of butter in a fryer; when melted stir in two level tablespoons of flour; when thoroughly mixed add one pint of hot milk, stirring and cooking until creamy. Cut hard cooked eggs into slices and just before pouring the sauce over the drained fish stir the eggs carefully into it. Season the sauce with salt and pepper to suit the taste.

BOILED RUMP BEEF
Have four pounds for a medium-sized family, which will allow for slicing cold or converting into hash. Wipe with a damp cloth and sear on all sides in hot fat; then cover with boiling water, adding a tablespoonful of salt, one medium-sized onion sliced, a few stalks of celery and sprigs of parsley, one medium-sized scraped carrot, one small peeled turnip. Cover and simmer slowly until the meat is very tender; then drain off the liquor and thicken it with flour wet to a smooth thin paste; add butter and pepper if desired. Just before dishing add two tablespoonfuls of prepared horseradish. Cut the vegetables into neat pieces, arrange them about the meat on a hot platter and pour over the sauce. If a fireless cooker is owned, cook the meat in it.

CODFISH OMELET
Allow one egg for each person to be served. Separate yolks and whites, beating the latter until stiff. Heat one level tablespoonful of butter in a fryer. Whip the yolks with two tablespoonfuls of milk for each four eggs used, then mix in the whites carefully, adding a dash of pepper. Have a cupful of cooked flaked codfish. Pour the egg into the hot fryer, and as the bottom of the egg sets spread the fish over; then begin with a broad-bladed knife and turn the omelet gently from the bottom, tipping the pan to allow the uncooked egg to drain out and cook.—Ladies' World.

HATPINS CUT

The menace of the protruding hatpin will soon disappear if a little machine now receiving publicity is adopted by the stores. This machine, which is 10½ inches high, is designed to be mounted on the store counter, and its mission is to cut hatpins to measure, says Popular Mechanics. When a hat is bought, it is placed on the purchaser's head and the hatpins are run through to determine the required length. The surplus is then snipped off, a twist of the machine turns a new point in place of the removed part, another twist polishes it, and the pin is delivered to the customer just long enough to protrude but a fraction of an inch.

POPULAR DOILIES

Doilies are beautiful in themselves, and make a table look its best, if it has a polished top. The Madeira work doilies are most popular, if one cannot afford those trimmed with fllet as well as embroidered, says Harpers Bazar. The Italian cut-work doilies are exquisite, but those with a monogram and scallop worked in simple satin stitch are much to be desired for daily use. In a set there are usually a centerpiece, six plate doilies and possibly a few both large and small for service.

WILL NOT STICK

On taking cakes baked in a tin out of the oven, stand the tin on a wet cloth for 10 or 15 minutes, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. The cakes can then be turned out without the aid of a knife and will not stick to the tin, as frequently happens otherwise.

BATHROOM SETS

To match the bath mat and the towels is a favorite fancy, says an exchange, and to complete this set little washing cloths are added of the same design.

COOKS WHO USE PLENTY OF FAT

May be secret of excellence of their dishes

POSSIBLY the excellence of both New England and southern dishes is largely due to the plentiful use of fat. Many cooks ruin their dishes by economizing in the fat used, or by substituting cheap cooking butter and lard. Even in the frying of a doughnut everything depends on the fresh, perfect quality of the fat, says a New York Sun writer.

Many good cooks urge the use of good fat rather than butter. For the celebrated Maryland chicken half a pound of fat salt pork is required. It is fried until all the fat is extracted without browning the pork. Wash and cut up a young broiling chicken and put it in salt and water for 15 minutes; wipe dry, season with pepper and dredge with flour. Fry in the hot fat till each piece is nicely browned on both sides.

Take up the chicken, drain and put it aside in a hot dish. Pour into the gravy in the pan a cup of cream. Thicken with flour and butter; add some chopped parsley; let it boil up and pour it over the chicken. There are many more elaborate

recipes for Maryland fried chicken but none is better than this.

An old fashioned southern potpie is an economical substitute for the expensive turkey. One fowl will suffice for a number of persons, as there is so much gravy and pastry, dumplings, etc. Salt pork is also used and some cooks put in potatoes as well.

Hominy dishes as they are prepared in the South are also an appetizing accompaniment to the chickens, ducks and geese popular at this time of year. Hominy is one of the cheapest of foods. In its cooking lies its charm.

A hominy fritter can be made from cold boiled hominy—a pint of hominy, a gill of cream and two tablespoons of corn starch, two eggs and a teaspoonful of baking powder. Mix to a batter and if too thick add more cream. Drop in large spoonfuls into very hot fat and fry brown.

In certain parts of the South, hominy cooked in various ways is to the large family of restricted means what spaghetti and macaroni are to the Italian. It is on the table in some form at every meal and never loses its popularity. The best hominy is difficult to get in the northern shops. There is not much demand for it among housewives who do not understand its good qualities as women do in the South.

The large grained hominy which some grocers call samp should be soaked over night in cold water and boiled slowly next day for three hours, until it is soft. It is best for frying with birds, etc. The smaller hominy is treated in the same way. It is good for mush and for the sweet dishes.

A delicious hominy croquette is made from a cupful cold boiled and stirred lightly with melted butter and a little cream, a teaspoonful of sugar and a beaten egg. Roll in meat balls, sprinkle with flour, dip in beaten egg and then in cracker crumbs. Fry in hot fat.

TEA-TABLE DAINTY

A sweet for the tea-table is made by spreading quince jelly and tiny bits of oranges between ladyfingers, says Harpers Bazar. Another made with ladyfingers has a filling of chopped dates, figs and English walnut meats moistened with whipped cream and spread between them.

CHILDREN'S OUTDOOR CLOTHES

Fetching coats and hats described

FASCINATING coats and hats have been designed for the little ones. For morning, when the wee one takes her ride in the perambulator, there is a simple little coat of white washable corduroy, with a cape outlined with scalloping. The bonnet to match is fashioned on the same severely plain lines. Even the carriage robe is of corduroy, finished with scalloping.

A coat of heavy white corded silk is appropriate for the afternoon, when the small girl accompanies her mother in the limousine. Some mothers insist on having this "dress-up" coat cut on the same simple lines as the morning one and quite as devoid of trimming. Others cannot resist the handsome hand embroidery, which not only decorates the cape but also the bottom of the coat. An effective rose design, interwoven with garlands and bowknots of ribbon, adds immensely to the beauty of a white benzaline coat. On another coat of the same material a narrow band of ermine outlines the cape and edges the fronts of the garment.

There is an enchanting little bonnet of silk, very much shirred, with tiny pink rosebuds peeping out from between the soft folds of the silk at the sides, to go with it. To accompany a coat trimmed with ermine there is a little bonnet of the faulle silk, with revers of the ermine. Ermine-coney could be substituted if the price were an object. Large, soft, squashy rosettes, in the center of which there are tiny blue forget-me-nots, trim the hat at the sides.

When the youngster is old enough to trust to the support of her chubby legs and toddle away from her nurse in search of such alluring pleasures as mud pies, the wise mother bows to the inevitable and changes the easily soiled

white coat for one of a darker color.

The box plaited coats compete with the reefer for first choice, with the Russian blouse following closely. For the simplest of these dark coats the rough cloths are considered the smartest, just as they are for the mother or for the big sister. One of the most attractive of these garments is made of a mustard-colored ratine. It is a double-breasted garment, fastening with large horn buttons, and it has collar and cuffs of plush in the tan shade. Distinction is given to the coat by a suede leather belt, matching the collar and cuffs. A sharp contrast is lent by the hat of black beaver, jauntily turned up on the left side but utterly devoid of trimming. A similar idea is carried out in brown ratine and in the dark navy blue, but in neither is it quite as smart as in the mustard tones.

The coats of corduroy and plush are also popular, says the New York Tribune. One particularly good-looking coat is fashioned from a rich tone of sapphire blue corduroy. The garment is made with two box plaits on either side of the double-breasted front panel, and is finished with a suede leather belt of the same color.

The hat, in a matching tone of blue felt, resembles a poke bonnet. A band of ribbon, still in the same color, crosses it in the front and loses itself at either side in large rosettes, from which depend tiny blue grapes. A pretty coat of silver gray plush is given a novel trimming by the folded girdle of matching silk, which is held in place by overlapping straps of the material. The collar is of the same silk, finished with a shirred puffing, which likewise edges the silk cuffs. These puffings of silk offer a change from the usual method of trimming children's coats and yet are so simple that the most critical of mothers cannot object to them.

HOUSING THE WORKING WOMEN

British seeking better accommodations

THE question of providing better accommodation for women of the working classes is engaging the attention of municipal bodies, writes a London contributor to the Monitor. At Acton, where Miss Smee is chairman of the public health committee, advantage has already been taken of the town planning act, and a scheme is being brought before the district council by Councillor J. F. Shillaker for the benefit of 4000 women with families engaged at the local factories and laundries.

Mr. Shillaker will ask the council to instruct its works committee to prepare plans for the building of a lodging house for single women, widows, and widows with children; and also to consider a scheme for the erection of workmen's dwellings on garden-city lines. It is almost impossible at present to find decent accommodation at reasonable rents.

Mr. Shillaker believes that the erection of workmen's dwellings on garden-city lines can be done without costing ratepayers a penny, with accommodation at rents half the price now paid.

As an alternative to this scheme, Councillor Schultess-Young will propose the utilization of a site in Southfield road, Bedford park, originally purchased for a dust destroyer.

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DISHES THAT LOWER HOME COST

Cheap cuts of meat judiciously prepared

MOST delicious and highly nutritious dishes can be made of the cheap cuts of meat if they are prepared properly, writes Mrs. Sarah Moore in the Chicago Inter Ocean. Suppose you stop having roasts, chops and steaks for awhile and try some of the following recipes and see if you don't leave the table just as well satisfied and your bills are not cut in two:

Lamb Stew With Dumplings—Buy three pounds of lamb (or less if your family is small), cut from the fore quarter. Wipe the meat with a piece of cloth wet with cold water, remove the superfluous fat, and cut it into small cubes. Put it in a graniteware kettle, cover with boiling water, bring slowly to the boiling point and let simmer until meat is tender, which should be in about two hours. After the first hour add two small onions peeled and thinly sliced and half a cupful of carrot and turnip cut in slices. Wash and scrape the carrots, never pare them, for the best flavor and brightest color lies near the skin. Add three cupfuls of potatoes, cut in quarter inch slices. Do not put these in with the other vegetables, but cook them for five minutes in boiling salted water, drain and add to the stew 15 minutes before serving time to finish the cooking. By this method the potatoes will not lose shape and yet be thoroughly cooked. Melt three tablespoonfuls of butter, add four tablespoonfuls of flour, and stir till well blended; then pour on gradually while stirring, one cupful of the hot liquid in the stew. Pour slowly into the stew and season with salt and pepper. Turn on a hot platter and surround with:

Dumplings—When these are properly made they are light and delicious; if improperly made or cooked, just the reverse is true. Mix and sift two cupfuls of flour, four level teaspoonfuls of baking powder and half a teaspoonful of salt. Work in three teaspoonfuls of butter, using the tips of the fingers; then add gradually three fourths of a cupful of milk, mixing with a knife. Toss on a floured board, pat, and roll out to half an inch in thickness. Cut with a biscuit cutter dipped in flour. Place closely together in a buttered steamer, put over a kettle of boiling water, cover lightly and let steam 14 minutes.

Prepare a beef stew in the same manner, buying the cheaper cuts, but putting in the onions at the same time with the meat. It will take a little longer to cook. To a beef stew add a couple of tablespoonfuls of tomatoes.

Mutton Pie With Potato Crust—Use mashed potatoes and add to them one third their bulk of bread crumbs, a beaten egg, salt and a little melted butter. Mix and line the bottom and sides of a baking dish; cut up some cold lamb or mutton in small pieces, season with pepper, salt, a little tomato catsup and gravy. Put on a lid of the potato and bake.

Potatoes Stuffed With Bacon—With this dish you need no other meat for luncheon or supper. Wash thoroughly medium sized potatoes; and cut from one end a thin slice so they will stand. From the top cut a thicker slice to be kept for a cover. With an apple corer push down through the middle, not quite to the bottom, and remove the core. Fill the cavity with thinly sliced bacon, cut in small pieces. Put on the covers and bake, like ordinary potatoes, in a hot oven. The bacon gives a most appetizing flavor to the potatoes.

TUNICS CONFORM TO GOWN LINE

Some, however, are slightly draped

NEARLY four years ago, when tunic draperies first made their appearance on modish evening gowns, many people considered them just a passing fancy, which would disappear with the first change in fashion.

These skeptical ones were mistaken, says the New York Press. The tunic had come to stay; and it is here, modified and glorified, to a great extent differing from the original in many ways, yet as graceful and beautiful as of yore.

Present-day tunics conform strictly to the line of the gown itself. While some of them are draped slightly, the majority are simply overskirts, but often by the pattern of the skirt itself. Long tunics, short tunics, tunics with lines modified in countless ways are the day's offering, and whether the whole separate tunic is bought at any price that you care to spend or incorporate with the dress, it is the main feature of the gown, especially the evening gown.

Beads, jewels, embroidery in thread and coarse silks and ribbon work done in exquisite floral designs are the principal means of decorating the tunic, and after you have once planned the foundation of net, tulle, chiffon or lace it is not at all difficult to add the touch of hand work for which you would pay great sums if you bought the models.

On a lace tunic the design woven in

the net can be used for the guide lines of flat embroidery in heavy silk floss. Fill in the petals of each flower and attach a jewel to the center of it. Give the leaves a coarse outlining with green thread, letting the blossoms burst out in their colors from the net.

Another effective way to trim a tunic is to use garlands of little buds made by swirling the coarse thread around a center and building up on itself a rose that looks like a solid medieval flower. You have seen this rose embroidery on scarfs, cushions and pillows. Well, use a good thing on the tunic.

Ribbon flowers, done by pushing the embroidery ribbon through net and making one strand form a petal of the daisy or flat flower, is very effective. In clusters of blossoms this ribbon work forms important color masses on a tunic of a plain color. Imagine the daintiness of an ecru lace tunic with garlands of small daisies in pink, yellow, pale blue and lavender. Little wreaths of flowers are exquisite when placed at the top of a valance or lace flouncing. Lace ends of a sash should be weighted down with rows of embroidery or ribbon flowers.

In the case of pillow tops in the new cut work designs, colored satin is set underneath, so that the handwork shows up in strong relief.

ANCIENT ARCHERY CLUB HAS QUAIN CUSTOMS

Prizes Cherished for Centuries by Royal Company Recall Rare Honors and Privileges Accorded Distinguished Devotees of Sport Early as 1603

Archery as a sport in Great Britain, extending back for several centuries, and having attracted many of the foremost people of the nation, has been practised in a way to make the tracing of its early history of interest. This is especially so in view of the revival of the use of bow and arrow, as a matter of pleasure and skill, on both sides of the Atlantic. The following is the second part of an article, prepared for the Monitor's European bureau, on the Royal Company of Archers, the oldest archery club in Great Britain, which has its headquarters in Edinburgh.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At the time when the Royal Company of Archers was formed, the trade of bowyer or fletcher—featherer of arrows—had been almost forgotten in Scotland, and it was therefore decided to send one Robert Munro to London, "to be bred for making bows and arrows." He was apprenticed to a "fletcher" called Egerton, who agreed to lodge, board and instruct him in his art during the space of a year for the sum of £20.

The money was paid by the company. Munro, on his part, promising to return to Edinburgh at the end of the year to enter their service as officer and bow-maker. The experiment was entirely successful; the apprentice was reported to have "done beyond expectation in his calling" and to have made many excellent bows of wood brought from Norway. After 35 years' service a further agreement was made by which Munro took an apprentice, the council paying for his maintenance, on the understanding that he would bind himself to serve the Royal company as their "aimor and bowyer," after the decease of the said Robert Munro.

Make Own Bows Now

From that time onwards the bows and arrows of the Royal Company have been made by their own officers. The workshop attached to the Archers' Hall is a very pleasant and interesting place. Some friends of the Monitor were lately shown over it by the present bowmaker to the company. He explained that bows made from a single piece of wood are the best, the sweetest, but it is not easy to get such wood; often two, or even three, kinds of wood are combined to form one bow. The yew from which bows are made comes chiefly now from Seattle and from the Rocky mountains of British Columbia; some very hard woods, suitable for bows, come from South America. Arrow shafts are made of red wood, which has been allowed to mellow for about 10 years. The feathers used are those of the gray goose, turkey, swan, or peacock; the peacock feathers come from Ceylon. Most of the best shots use peacock's feathers, the beautiful pale brown quill feathers, dyed for their special use, some gentlemen using their family colors, others the color of their clan tartan.

The bowmaker spoke of the great revival of archery in the United States; one of his apprentices had lately gone out to the Middle West, he said, but the Americans buy most of their bows and arrows in Great Britain, in Edinburgh or London.

Although Archers' hall was not built till 1777, the locality has been connected with the Royal Company since 1726, when they took a 53 years' lease of a piece of ground 180 feet by 96 feet and erected on it a pair of butts. In those days this archery ground was completely in the country, and it must have commanded a magnificent view of hill and sea. Further, it was adorned with lime trees and with hedges of yew and holly, contributed from their own nurseries by members of the company. For the convenience, no doubt, of those members who had not much leisure to spare, "the butts in town" were still patronized. There were erected just off High street, the main thoroughfare of Old Edinburgh, to the west of the Parliament House which, since the union of 1707, has been used by the court of session, the supreme civil court of Scotland.

Hall Over Century Old

The desirability of having a house of their own had long been apparent to the company, a house in which to transact their business, and where their social dinners, which from the beginning have been one of the enjoyable features of the institution, could take place.

In May, 1777, Archers' hall was ready for occupation, and it is substantially the same building in which the Royal Company meets today. But though the actual building is little altered the city has extended far beyond it, and now the old house and grounds are surrounded on three sides by tall, gaunt buildings which have seen better days. On the fourth side, it is safe from encroachment, the public park called "the Meadows" coming up to its boundary wall. But if the lapse of years has not improved the setting in which Archers' hall is placed, inside it has enriched it with a fine collection of treasures, specimens

of old uniforms and old weapons, of old china and valuable plate and pictures.

Of the old bows to be seen at Archers' hall one is especially notable. This is known as the Flodden bow. It has been preserved for centuries in a house near Flodden field. The strength of the bow



Portrait by Raeburn of Nathaniel Spens, noted early member of Royal Company of Archers

is estimated to be about 96 pounds. The hall in which the dinners are held is hung round with portraits of distinguished members of the company, painted by the greatest artists of their day. The most notable is Sir Henry Raeburn's portrait of Dr. Spens, an eminent Edinburgh physician who was a devoted member of the Royal Company for 65 years, and whose name is still commemorated in the Spens anniversary medal, one of the prizes "or which the archers shoot. Dr. Spens was said to have been the first person in Edinburgh to carry an umbrella.

In 1799, the Royal Company erected covered butts in their grounds. The gallery is 112 feet long, and is at the present time heated by hot water and lit with electricity. The shooting at rovers, that is long-distance shooting, takes place in a part of "the Meadows" which is fenced in and reserved at certain times for the use of the company.

The longest distance at which the archers shoot is 200 yards, their shortest range 100 feet, at a mark four inches in diameter. Two sets of targets are used, three arrows being shot from one end, after which the shooter crosses to the other target, recovers his arrows and shoots back. Among the many prizes for which members of the Royal company compete, one or two may be mentioned.

The Musselburgh arrows are the oldest of the prizes. The winner keeps them for the year and then returns them with his badge affixed; the earliest date on any badge is 1603. It will be seen that this date is more than 70 years earlier than the foundation of the Royal Company as we know it, and there are other reasons for thinking that the company had existed previously though in a less organized form. The winner of this prize has the right of feeding a goose free on Musselburgh common for a year.

The Edinburgh arrow was instituted in 1709, and is shot for at a distance of 180 yards, the same distance as for the Musselburgh arrows. On the evening of the competition the regiment entertains the magistrates and council of the city to dinner, they, on their part, presenting the company with "a riddle" of claret.

The goose prize was originally gained by the competitor who succeeded in shooting a captive goose; this has fortunately long been given up, and now instead of the goose's head, the archers shoot at a glass globe of about an inch in diameter. The prize is a medal made of "pagodas" or gold coins, which formed part of the actual sum of money paid by Tipoo Sahib to the allies at the Treaty of Seringapatam in 1792. This prize was presented to the Royal Company in 1793 by Major Spens, son of the Dr. Spens already mentioned.

King's Prize Unique

It will be remembered that the King's prize was founded in 1677, but it was ap-

parently given only on that one occasion, till it was refounded in 1787. The winner receives £20 which he must expend on a piece of plate engraved with the royal arms and his own motto and device. In 1866 the Earl of Dalhousie presented a gold badge to be worn during the year by the winner of the King's prize.

The match dinners take place once a month from October to July, the losing side paying for half the dinner of the victorious team, as well as for their own. On these occasions three toasts are given. The first according to ancient usage is "the mark" which is drunk sitting, then comes the King, and then the winner.

Among the many well known names which appear in the list of members of the company he may mention those of

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

CINCINNATI TIMES-STAR—The gentle art of "How to Enjoy a Vacation" is to be taught to Cincinnati's working girls, if the plans of the recently formed vacation committee find encouragement among the girls themselves.

The vacation committee idea comes from the East, where it is said to be in successful operation; and there seems to be no reason why it should not meet with favor here. A number of young matrons constitute the committee and will endeavor to have the girls employed in the stores, offices, etc., save a portion of their earnings during the winter months, placing it in a savings bank, where it will draw interest. The committee's work will be to find pleasant boarding places in the country close to Cincinnati, each place to be personally investigated by the committee before it is recommended. Then, when summer comes and vacations are possible, the girls will be given the addresses of the accepted places, and—with their own money, saved a little at a time, they will be in a position to take advantage of low boarding rates, short journeys and the . . . air and fare of the country.

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL—He who calmly philosophizes on the recent election, must see that the result did not turn on party or even on political questions. The attempt to work up a

heat about the tariff was disappointing to both sides. The effort to concentrate attention on the trusts was hardly more successful. The labored effort of the Taft men to make prosperity the issue was no more successful than the Democratic effort to make an issue of the tariff, or that of the Progressives to make one of a vague plan of social justice. Yet we must see in all these question phases of the real issue—a readjustment of the government's relations with the people that will bring about a greater equality of means and opportunity. So far as there was an issue at all, it appears to have been a vague dissatisfaction, not with actual administration, but with influences strong in administration. Usually the first effort of a people to free themselves of irksome conditions is to change their government. In the last election we tried that, and went a step further in trying to free ourselves not only from our former governors but also from some phases of our system of government. Beneath this urge there is an aspiration. That aspiration is for a better distribution of the enormous wealth this country produces. If the election took the form of overthrowing individuals, those who succeed then need not plume themselves that things have been settled by their triumph. The returns have shown that parties and individuals are easily gotten rid of nowadays. If the desired and desirable result of this election is a sober inquiry into the conditions of life in America, it would be well to undertake it speedily and intelligently. The people will vote with considerable patience, if they see that something is being done. But they will not vote patiently forever.

WASHINGTON HERALD—We are told that the Democrats are projecting a number of reforms in the government printing office by means of various economical methods whereby the

gigantic task of publishing the official documents of the government may be accomplished without a hitch. No one will deny that there is need of many changes in this department. Waste amounting to millions of dollars in the course of a decade goes on unchecked; documents that no one wants are printed by the ton, but not always such documents for which there is a popular demand. The government now and then has to pay for the destroying of the superabundance of the books it manufactures. Congress at all events is half indifferent, half complacent in its attitude toward such conditions. Yet as it makes the laws by which the G. P. O. is run, it is upon Congress that the responsibility must rest. The energy of the President's commission of economy and efficiency, in part, have been directed toward the work of overhauling the great printing institution.

WASHINGTON POST—The current trade reviews more than substantiate Post's forecasts of undiminished production and consumption of the staples and fabrics which lump together to meet the demands of the season. The nearby months of the new year thus having been taken out of the field of speculative doubt, interest centers in the outlook for the more remote future, for which orders are now being placed. These new contracts are on a most liberal scale, with a wide field of distribution. The output of the mills and factories is limited only by the scarcity of labor, which the reports say is fully employed in nearly every line of industry. Add to these reassuring developments the fact that the chill of apprehension lest new legislation play the mischief has passed off, the feeling of timidity having nothing more substantial to rest on anyway than the hackneyed saying that when a stand administration comes in it is time to stand under. As a matter of fact, all presidential superstitions have gone amiss this time, leaving the misgivings of the pessimists nothing more in that line to hang on. Preparations for the extra session of Congress are progressing with no apparent change of plan with respect to revision of the tariff. Nothing in the

Where Reform Is Needed

Confidence Restored

L. P. HOLLANDER & CO.

All Sales Are Final. No Goods Sent on Memo. or Credited

Our Great Annual Clearance Sale

Begins Thursday, December 26th

Every Department is represented in the Sale with recently received merchandise at wonderfully low prices.

This Is the Only General Mark Down of MEN'S FURNISHINGS

We Hold During the Entire Year

Obviously the clearance sale prices are made most interestingly low. Men can find many exceptional opportunities among the merchandise offered.

100 dozen Men's Shirts reduced to \$1 and \$1.35
50 dozen Men's Pajamas \$1.35 and \$1.85
50 dozen Neckties 50c and 75c
Men's Hosiery, including Black Cotton, Fancy Lisle and Plain Colors, 25c, 50c and 75c
Men's and Boys' Bathrobes, \$2.50, \$5 and \$10
Men's and Boys' Mackinaw Coats, \$5 and \$7.50
About 12 styles of our regular Special Linen Collars, reduced to, dozen . . . \$2
Imported Stitched Hats and Caps, \$1 and \$1.50
Men's Felt Hats, reduced to \$1, \$1.50 and \$2
Odd lots Winter Underwear, slightly soiled, garment \$1

Men's and Young Men's CLOTHING

Hollander Clothing for Men stands for all that is best in style and tailoring. Rare bargains are always to be found at this Clearance Sale—this year the opportunities are greater than ever.

Men's former \$28 to \$45 Winter Sack Suits, in all sizes \$20 to \$35
Men's former \$30 to \$45 Winter Ulsters and Overcoats, all sizes \$22 to \$55
Men's former \$15 to \$35 Gray English Flannel Sack Suits, in Spring and Winter weights, made in London, all sizes \$12 to \$25
Men's former \$25 to \$45 Spring Sack Suits, in all sizes \$15 to \$25
Men's former \$25 to \$50 Spring Overcoats, all sizes \$20 to \$35
Young Men's former \$20 to \$35 Winter and Spring Sack Suits, 15 to 20-year sizes \$15 to \$25
An odd lot of former \$20 to \$40 Rain Coats, in all sizes \$15 to \$30

statements given out by the managers on the majority side show any tendency to yield to the argument that it would be wise to let well enough alone, yet the announcement that hearings on the tariff are to be accorded without limitation, and also that the chemical schedule will be the first taken up, have a certain significance of their own as forecasting the handling of the schedules when the time comes. If prosperity acts to relieve fears, mayhap it also will serve to deaden the demand for tinkering.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The private Pullman car Iolanthe, occupied by George H. Hood and party, passed through Boston today over the Mellen lines en route from Hamilton-Wenham to Palm Beach, Fla.

Robert Hanley, chief train dispatcher Boston division New Haven road at South station, is attending a time card meeting at the New Haven general offices.

The Pullman Company sent 25 standard sleepers West over the Boston & Albany road this morning for Buffalo and Pittsburgh new year's distribution.

Members of the Boston Festival Orchestra occupied reserved equipment attached to the Boston & Albany road's Buffalo express from South station at 1:25 o'clock this afternoon, en route to Worcester.

William J. Tarbox, train director of the Boston & Maine road, North station, is spending the holidays at Saco, Me.

The bridge department of the Boston & Albany road has a large force of men at work on concrete at the site for Maiden Lane avenue bridge, Worcester.

The Adams Express Company received at South station over the Pennsylvania and New Haven roads yesterday a large shipment of Pittsburgh yard draft horses for the Boston market.

The private Pullman parlor car Esther, occupied by William Peckets and party, was attached to the Boston & Maine road's Montreal express from North station at 10 o'clock this morning, en route to Littleton, N. H.

NEW YORK WOMAN SEES SCHOOLS HERE

Miss Ida Lipches, president of the School Teachers' League of New York, who formerly resided in Boston, is in this city to study the public school system. Miss Lipches received her public school education in Boston. Friends greeted her at a reception at the home of Mrs. Abraham Alpert, East Boston, last night. She will explain some of the reforms adopted by the New York authorities to heads of the local schools, besides making a number of addresses on the subject of school work.

SEABOARD PROMOTIONS MADE NORFOLK, Va.—President W. J. Harahan, of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, has announced that on Jan. 1, W. L. Seddon, chief engineer, is to be assistant to the president, and W. D. Fayette, to be chief engineer.

GRANGE OFFICERS TO BE INSTALLED

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Wakefield grange, Patrons of Husbandry, has elected J. W. Glover, Jr., as master, succeeding Edwin C. Miller, and the following new officers: Lewis E. Carter, overseer; Miss Barbara Miller, lecturer; E. M. Lawrence, steward; Wallace E. Boardman, assistant steward; Edward A. Frizell, chaplain; Miss Ida Farr Miller, secretary; Alstead W. Brownell, treasurer; J. Harry Harnden, gate keeper; Mrs. Iva Glover, Ceres; Miss Evelyn M. Boardman, Pomona; Miss Helen M. Kelso, Flora; Miss Una Bartheim, lady assistant steward; Edson W. White, member of executive committee for three years. The state master will install at the January meeting.

ENLISTED MEN ARE COLLECTING FUND

More than \$1500 has been collected from enlisted men at the Charlestown navy yard, toward the fund being raised by the seamen of the United States navy for a wedding present for Miss Helen Gould, who has done much for the men of the service. The collection will be turned over to George R. Venable, paymaster of the Delaware, who will take the money to New York.

END OF SUPPLY OF COAL IS SEEN

PITTSBURGH — John W. Boileau speaking at the banquet of the Coal Mining Institute of America held recently at the Ft. Pitt hotel declared the coal of the Pittsburgh bed in southern Pennsylvania will be exhausted in 50 or 60 years; that the coal of the Pittsburgh district proper will be exhausted in 30 years and that within eight years 79 coking plants will have exhausted their supply and will be closed down, fire doors.

ROYAL ARCH HAS VETERAN OFFICERS

At the annual meeting of Mystic Royal Arch chapter of Masons of Medford, held Tuesday, these officers were elected: Most excellent high priest, Arthur Clifford; excellent knight, Joseph C. Miller, Jr.; excellent squire, James R. Gilson; treasurer, George B. Green; sentinel, George W. Green; trustee of permanent fund, Judge J. Gilman Waite; Right Excellent Edwin S. Crandon, P. D. G. H. P., conducted the installation of officers, assisted by Past High Priest Thomas Jackson as captain of the host and Past High Priest Darius A. Green as grand chaplain.

The members of the chapter for 1913 are: Chaplain, the Rev. Henry C. de Long; captain of the host, Alston P. Joyce; P. S., Adam Weir; R. A. C., Edward A. Brown; masters of the veil, Charles H. Phinney, Carl O. Childs, Leonard J. Manning; senior steward, Robert D. Glawson; junior steward, Warren H. Barnes; organist, William E. Barnes; tyler, Harry J. Newhall.

George B. Green begins his forty-sixth term as treasurer, the Rev. Henry C. de Long his thirty-sixth as chaplain and Harry J. Newhall his twentieth as tyler.

BIG ORDER IN FOR R. R. EQUIPMENT

PORTLAND, Ore.—One of the largest orders for power and equipment ever placed by an American railroad at one time has just been given by the Northern Pacific. About \$10,000,000 is involved.

The motive power portion of the order consists of 30 mikado engines, 10 Mallets and 10 switch engines. The rolling stock order embraces 4000 box cars, 2025 refrigerators, 1000 gondolas, 250 stock cars, 200 ore cars, 500 flats, 300 autos and 60 oil tanks, a total of 9635 cars. The engines are equipped with electric headlights, super-heaters and pneumatic fire doors.

Fileene's

New Dresses \$18.50 for Girls

Afternoon Tea Daily 3 to 5 Fileene Restaurant

AMONG the new frocks for girls hinting of spring styles is a dress of fine crinkled or "pebbled" crepe. Cut on simple girlish lines with box pleats from shoulder to hem, wide belt and fastenings of pearl buttons. Quite the distinctive note is the embroidered collar in rich Bulgarian colors. In white, delft blue and tan. Sizes 6 to 14 years—\$18.50

Girls' Dress Store, Fourth Floor

Wm. Filene's Sons Company

Merit System's Gradual Ascendancy in Civil Service Noted

Classified Service Shown to Represent Method of Appointment Opposed to the "Spoils System" Long Maintained—Its Relation to Federal Economy

Evidences of the progress of the merit system in the United States as shown in civil service, and which have been especially marked in the year 1912, are pointed out here by one who has made a careful study of the subject. Relation of the system to federal economy and to the employees of the United States government—termed the largest corporation of the country—is considered particularly.

THE year 1912 has been notable in the annals of the civil service, the subject having been early brought prominently before the public by the transmittal to Congress in January of a special message on efficiency and economy, in which the President recommended the extension of the classified service to embrace most offices now filled by presidential appointment.

Less publicity was given the agitation for civil pensions, which culminated in a series of hearings during the spring months before the appropriate committees of Congress. But the contest in midsummer between the President and Congress over the attempt of the latter to undermine the merit system by limiting the tenure of office awakened wide public interest. More recently the attention of the public has been focused upon newspaper reports concerning the proposal in certain quarters to nullify the President's executive order under which some 30,000 fourth-class postmasters have been covered into the classified service. Relatively few people, however, appreciate the importance of the civil service in relation to the federal economy or realize the size and extent of the army of employees of which it is composed.

Classified Service

The classified service represents the gradual ascendancy of the merit system in appointments over the spoils system, which reigned supreme prior to 1883. Nevertheless, the United States started upon its career singularly free from the influence of politics. The reins of government were entrusted to men with the highest ideals of public service. To our first President public office was literally a public trust. The importunities of friends and partisans he is said to have treated with a sort of "lofty indifference," and throughout his administration he consistently adhered to a policy which forbade yielding to considerations other than those favorably affecting the public welfare. The high standard of Washington was followed by his successors without great deviation for 40 years. But the election of Andrew Jackson as President marked the opening of a new era.

Contrary to widespread opinion, however, President Jackson was not the originator of the "spoils system." The origin of that system in this country may be traced as far back, certainly, as Aaron Burr, who developed in New York state a successful political machine many years before Jackson's time. Among Burr's most ardent pupils was Martin Van Buren (afterward President) who became secretary of state under Jackson; and there is considerable evidence to show that Van Buren was actually responsible for introducing that pernicious and demoralizing system of patronage which has given to Jackson's administration an unsavory reputation for all time. The extent of this reaction in the conduct of the civil service may be indicated by the record of 600 removals during Jackson's first year, as compared with an average of less than three per annum during the previous 40 years of the nation's life.

Facts Beyond Belief

Judged by modern standards the practices which obtained in the governmental service, from President Jackson's time to the passage of the civil service act in 1883, are utterly incredible. Not only was the practice of wholesale removals, incident to changes of administration, inevitably bound to maintain the civil service in a chronic state of demoralization; but it is difficult to see how the business of government was conducted at all in view of the standards of service (or non-service) which seem to have been tolerated.

"Among the incidents of postoffice experience in New York," recites a House document of the Forty-sixth Congress, is that of police officers bringing in intoxicated letter carriers "to empty their pockets of mail before taking them to

the station house." As late as 1877 the Jay commission (appointed by President Hayes) found in the customs service at the port of New York a condition of "general inefficiency, ineptitude and bribery," as well as numerous instances of men receiving from \$1200 to \$2500 per annum who "render little if any personal service to the government." And in some instances perform no duty.

First Reform Measure

The first reform measure concerning the manner of making appointments was passed by Congress in 1871. By non-concurrence of the houses in 1874, however, the law was left without an appropriation for its enforcement. This, the darkest hour in the history of the movement, was eventually followed by a strong reaction in favor of civil service reform which crystallized in the act approved Jan. 16, 1883. That act forms the basis of the civil-service rules and regulations in force today. It devolved upon President Arthur to make the first classification under the new law. When his term expired there were 14,000 places in the classified service. President Cleveland, during his first term, added 7000 places to the list and was followed by President Harrison with a further extension of 8000. By 1890 the classified service numbered 40,000, and its steady growth has continued to the present day.

It was inevitable, indeed, that the merit system, once established, should take its place as one of the cornerstones of sound government. For civil-service reform does not merely raise the public service from a state of barbarism to one of civilization. Its main purpose, as a recent writer points out, is achieved by raising the whole tone of public life; and it is in this direction that its effects have been felt by the entire community. But while the people of the United States are thoroughly converted to the merit system in civil-service appointments, they have failed so far to realize their obligations to the vast army of appointees of which that service is composed. Concerning the business of government there is a dearth of information which extends as well to the human forces behind the governmental machinery. It is this remoteness of the citizen-stockholders from the government's business which explains many peculiar things in American society; and nothing more clearly than the failure of the civil service to assume its normal rank in that society.

Civil Service Abroad

Abroad, however, the civil service seems to have established its rightful place in the community. Foreign governments have learned that the rewards of the public business, if it is to be conducted successfully, must be such as to impel able men to put forth their best efforts. They have learned, in other words, the necessity of competing with business corporations in securing the best men. "The opportunities for a stable career and the assurance of a pecuniary return which will meet the demands of a reasonable standard of living, in view of the position held and the service rendered, and will remove the thought of dependence upon others are the inducements which our great business corporations have been finding it more and more necessary to hold out if they wish to attain large success." The remarkable success of the British civil service, for example, has been due to the adoption by the government of this standard. That service has attained the rank of an honorable and lucrative profession which is able to attract many of the best men in the empire.

Now, the difference in status between the British and American services is so considerable as to discourage comparison. There is, at the same time, ample ground for encouragement in the remarkable development of the federal classified service during its short life of less than a generation. Bearing in mind, then, the positive achievements of a campaign hardly more than begun, let us frankly consider our present standing in reference to the modern requirements of large-scale business both public and private.

Permanence and Returns

In the classified service we already enjoy permanence of tenure and the opportunities for a "stable career." As to "pecuniary returns" it must be admitted that the salaries paid by Uncle Sam, except in the middle grades of clerks and the lower grades of other em-

ployees, are decidedly inadequate. The report submitted in 1907 by the Keep commission, appointed by President Roosevelt to investigate department conditions, emphasized the disparity in salary standards between private and public employment by inviting attention to the excessive number of resignations in the city of Washington during the year (1906) of its investigation. The commission expressed the opinion that these resignations were mainly due to the higher salaries paid in private employment. Another reason for this exodus, doubtless, may be found in the fact that practically all the highest and most attractive positions in the civil service still form a part of the victor's spoils. Finally, it must be said that our civil service is practically the only civilized government in all the world that has so far failed to make provision for its faithful servants who have become disabled or worn out in the performance of duty.

The civil service is a vocation combining features of a professional as well as technical character. The high standards demanded by examinations incidental to the merit system in appointments suggest the relationship between the classified service and the field of professions; a relationship which has been appreciably strengthened during recent years by the constantly enlarging proportion of men with professional training who have joined the civil service ranks. The technical nature of governmental employment is fully recognized by those with personal knowledge of the facts; and tacitly admitted in the opinion, widely held, that experience gained in the civil service is not necessarily of value outside the sphere of government.

Examination for Entrance

To enter the classified service an applicant must pass a rigid competitive examination. He must, in other words, prove his fitness for governmental service in the same way that a lawyer is required in modern communities to satisfy the state authorities of fitness to practice his profession. The applicant, when appointed, also subscribes to an oath to well and faithfully discharge the duties of his office in general, and in particular to observe, uphold and enforce the laws and regulations relating to the branch of the service or department in which he is to be employed. And it has been deemed further necessary to adopt precautions against possible abuses arising from the political influence which those within governmental circles might be tempted to wield. Political activity on the part of employees in the classified service is forbidden by specific injunctions.

There is still another feature which serves to stamp the civil service as a somewhat unique vocation. Perhaps its tendency toward the professional field rather than toward the field of commerce or of industry is emphasized by the "strike" prohibition which is recognized as applicable to all government employees, federal, state and municipal. A recent comment concerning the attempted strike in November, 1911, of the employees of the street-cleaning department of the city of New York puts the case succinctly as follows: "Men who are employed by the public cannot strike. They can, and sometimes they do, mutiny. When they do mutiny, they should be treated not as strikers but as mutineers." It naturally follows that civil service employees will refrain from uniting with labor organizations or assuming obligations which may at any time interfere with the obligations which they have previously assumed upon entering the governmental service.

Emergency Duty

In many branches of governmental employment—such as the railway mail service, the customs service, the immigration service—the officers and employees, not unlike soldiers of the army, hold themselves in readiness for emergency duty upon call of their employer, the public collectively, in the same manner as the professional man may be responsive to the calls of his clients, the public individually. "The public employee," says the commentator already quoted, "is performing a public function, and when once he enters upon that duty he must be ready, like the soldier, to do whatever the public interest requires of him." And what that public interest is rests with those who have been put into office by the people.

The peculiar nature of the civil service as a vocation is indicative of the character of a personnel competent to meet the exacting requirements of the government's business. Not long since the secretary of the interior, in urging the adoption of a retirement plan for superannuated employees, referred to the "many able and energetic men" who serve the government at salaries far below commercial standards and who choose to do so "because the public service suits their best and highest ideas of personal integrity and professional achievement."

That the personnel does contain "many able and energetic men," even among the middle and lower ranks, is attested by the standards implied in the civil service examinations, which are such as to preclude the entrance of employees who are not above the average of their grade. The distinction between public and private clerical employees is due, according to the expert testimony of the Keep commission, to the difference in requirements between public and private business. Thus, in private enterprise, the employee is supervised by the beneficiaries of the business, which contains within itself all necessary directive power and responsibility. The employee of the government, on the other hand, is responsible to a "line of superior officers, and finally to Congress and the people of the United States." His business

must be transacted in accordance with numerous statutes; his records, perfect in detail, must set forth every transaction in a complete manner; while every letter of the official correspondence must be correct in form and substance, so that a full account may be rendered at any moment. "To this end system and method must everywhere prevail, requiring the constant service of trained and loyal employees. A very slight inspection of the correspondence, methods, and administrative details of the vast majority of business establishments will prove that they are far below any standard which would be tolerated in a public office."

Results Set Forth

If more concrete evidence were desired concerning the status of classified employees one might cite the actual results of the examination of applicants for appointment. In the latest available report of the Civil Service commission, which is that for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, statistical table No. 7 shows the record in reference to the departmental and miscellaneous but not including the customs and postal services. Of the total of 31,243 examined, 14,803 or 47 per cent, passed. Selecting those examinations which involved the first-grade educational tests, and in each of which not less than 1000 competitors took part, we find the following results: Bookkeepers, 30 per cent passed; clerks, 44 per cent passed; forest rangers, 43 per cent; immigrant inspectors, 8 per cent; stenographer and typewriter, 39 per cent; typewriter only, 67 per cent.

In this brief consideration of the civil service as a vocation I have endeavored to indicate some apparent discrepancies between the requirements and the rewards; the lack of correspondence between labor and the fruits of labor as affecting the faithful servants of the nation. I use the broader term nation instead of government, since the responsibility for present conditions rests upon the citizen stockholders rather than upon the board of directors, impersonated by Congress, or the executive officers of the government. President Taft, as head of the executive civil service of the United States, has displayed a deep and understanding sympathy with the needs of the personnel. Members of the cabinet have joined him in advocating certain reforms the adoption of which would go far to remove the existing discrepancies. They are supported by an increasing number of congressmen and senators.

Perhaps the most pressing reform is that relating to the provision of an equitable retirement scheme for disabled and superannuated officers and employees. This is demanded not only as a measure of simple justice and humanity but for reasons of economy and efficiency. The retention in the civil service, from motives of sympathy, of numbers of decrepit and superannuated employees not only clogs the governmental machinery but entails an actual pecuniary loss aggregating millions of dollars paid out for services not rendered. According to a former cabinet officer, indeed, the provision of some plan of retirement is "not only a requisite but a prerequisite of putting the governmental service properly on its feet." Re-classification of employees, readjustment of salaries, and retirement are asserted to form a trilogy of administrative reforms which will "enormously increase the efficiency of the public service."

Extension of System

Reference has already been made to the proposed inclusion in the classified service of local offices throughout the country now filled by political appointees. The adoption of such a measure would not only undermine the last stronghold of the spoils system. It would, also, as has been proposed, complete the organization of the classified service by opening the higher and more desirable positions to promotion from the lower grades. And quite as important, perhaps, would be the ultimate effect of the measure upon the stability and dignity of the service as a vocation.

The outlook for continued progress in the civil service movement seemed particularly encouraging when a cloud appeared upon the horizon. The House of Representatives in Congress assembled attached to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, a rider providing in effect a five-year term of office for all civil-service employees in the District of Columbia. The bill went to the Senate, where the efforts of an influential group, including Senator Lodge, whose firm stand has more than once saved the day for civil-service reform, were successful in eliminating the objectionable rider. Subsequently, after conference between the members of the House and Senate committees, the rider was reinstated to read even instead of five years. Only the courageous action of President Taft in vetoing the bill prevented the enactment of this vicious legislation.

But the reactionary effort of the House had one good effect. The personnel of the government service heretofore has been excessively individualistic. Attempts to promote the general welfare or to achieve specific reforms through associational effort have met with only indifferent success. In an age of organization and of organized effort the average civil service employee seemed out of touch with the spirit of the times. When the officers and employees came to realize, however, that the proposed limitation of tenure spelled the end of the merit system, the law of self-preservation was invoked and the way cleared for united action in accordance with modern conceptions of things.

Nucleus for Effort

A nucleus for organized effort was found in the United States Civil Service Retirement Association, which came into

being some years ago to further the cause of retirement. President Taft, with the approval of the civil service commission, granted permission for a representative delegation of civil service employees to attend the political conventions at Chicago and Baltimore for the purpose of securing adequate recognition in the platforms of the Republican and Democratic parties. The effort was eminently successful. The delegation endeavored to secure the adoption of a plank in the respective platforms pledging the party to

(1) A reorganization of the civil service with adequate compensation, commensurate with the class of work performed, for all officers and

(2) The enactment of an equitable retirement law for persons in the civil service;

(3) Continuous service during good behavior and efficiency;

(4) An extension to all classes of civil service employees of the benefits of the provisions of the liability compensation act; and

(5) The right of direct petition to Congress by the employees for redress of grievances.

It appears from the planks adopted that the Republicans incorporated clauses numbered (1), (2), (3) and (4), while the Democrats were willing to stand for clauses numbered (1), (4) and (5). As to the omission of clause (2) in the Baltimore plank the delegates were told that there would be no objection to any retirement scheme (2) which the employees themselves should wish. There would be objection, in other words, to a straight pension for which some of the employees are contending. It may be added incidentally that the civil service plank of the Progressive party advocated the extension of the competitive or merit system to include all non-political officers now appointed by the President; the enactment of an equitable retirement law and continuous service during good behavior and efficiency.

The fifth clause in the foregoing plank, concerning the right of direct petition to Congress, deserves further explanation. According to the mandates of the present as well as past administrations communication between employees and Congress, regarding administrative matters, could be had only through "official channels." But the employees in some departments contended that such indirect communication was not equivalent, either theoretically or practically, to direct petition. They argued that direct petition is an essential safeguard against possible error on the part of those in authority. If "to err is human," to provide against hardship resulting from error is only humane. The right to a hearing before a neutral third party or tribunal, it was asserted, is an essential feature of democratic government; and when matters of vital import prove incapable of adjustment through the usual channels it should be possible to seek redress of grievances by reference to a court of final appeal which, in the case of the civil service, is Congress.

The federal employees, therefore, appreciated the modification of the so-called gag law by President Taft through an executive order requiring departmental heads promptly to transmit to Congress, with appropriate comment, any petition or communication received from their subordinates for the attention of either house. But Congress took the

matter into its own hands during the past summer and attached to the postal appropriations bills several "riders" which, with the regular portions of the bills, received the President's approval and became law Aug. 24. Among these riders was one granting permission for "the presentation by any person or group of persons of any grievance to Congress or to any member thereof," while another clause declared the "right of persons employed in the civil service of the United States, either individually or collectively, to petition Congress or any member thereof," as well as "to furnish information to either house of Congress or to any committee or member thereof."

It is said, however, that the right of direct petition to Congress, without the cognizance of the responsible departmental heads, is a questionable privilege, and that only extraordinary conditions could justify its use. There are those who assert that no precedent for such action can be found in the field of private business, and that such a measure is absolutely opposed to good administration in the public business. In our consideration of the matter we must not lose sight of the radical difference in status between the public and private employee.

The classified employee of the government cannot, like the professional man, adjust his fees either to meet the actual value of services rendered or to meet advances in the cost of living; nor can he, like the artisan or laborer, strike through his union for shorter hours or higher pay. He still has the right to resign—as an individual. But the concerted resignation of a sufficient number seriously to cripple any branch of the public service might justly be termed conspiracy and treated accordingly. If he has been many years in governmental service, indeed, he may find it entirely impracticable to resign, since efficiency in public employment is often attained at the expense of adaptability to employment in private business.

Welfare of Personnel

While it may thus appear that the right of direct contact with Congress is peculiarly essential to the welfare of the personnel of the public service, the importance of such a measure may perhaps be overestimated. It would seem, at any rate, that Congress could serve only as a court of last resort to which problems of great moment might be referred after all other resources had been exhausted. For Congress, it must be supposed, has neither the time nor inclination to consider detailed matters of administration or to interfere with the normal operation of the administrative machinery which it has itself set in motion.

Of greater and more practical importance is the fact that the civil service possesses, within itself, resources for the adjustment of most difficulties that are likely to arise; and the burden of adjustment may well be placed upon the personnel. To this end, as well as to any other end involving numbers of individuals, collective action through organization is the desideratum. Proper organization of the officers and employees in a bureau or service would provide the machinery for self-government, encourage a spirit of helpfulness and co-operation, and in a word, promote higher efficiency. It is axiomatic to say that occasions of grievance, fancied or real, are bound to arise among groups of men

or women under any conceivable conditions of employment. But it is generally true that a majority of cases are chargeable to such human factors as misunderstandings, misinterpretations, or peculiarities of temperament; that is, to the personal equation. It is here that the organized employees would prove their mettle.

For publicity is the great solvent. Few are the grievances which will fail of adjustment or correction upon analysis through free discussion, investigation and, when desirable, conference with higher officials. The organization of employees, indeed, logically should embrace the higher officials, since all alike are servants of the nation. But not until the inclusion within the classified service of the higher offices now filled by presidential appointment—a consummation to be expected in the fulness of time—shall we perceive the real solidarity of that service and the achievement of a full measure of power in collective action.

FOOTNOTES.
1. From the report of a special committee on superannuation presented at the annual meeting in Philadelphia, December, 1911, of the National Civil Service Reform League.
2. The Outlook, issue of Nov. 25, 1911.

COLONIST AND INDIAN WILL BE SUBJECT OF TALK

"The Colonist and the Indian" will be the subject of an address by Robert G. Valentine, former commissioner of the Indian bureau, at the meeting of the American Society of Colonial Families in Park street church Thursday, Jan. 9. The program will also include these addresses: "Sir Walter Raleigh—Hero of the New World," by Miss Ellen W. Lane; "The Cavaliers in America," by Lyman G. Taylor, L. L. D., president of William and Mary College; "The South Land," by James M. Head, president of the Southern Club. Music will be furnished by Guy E. Marion and Miss Edna B. Feleh. Dean George Hodges will preside.

An informal reception at 5 o'clock will be followed by dinner and forum table-talk on such topics as "Genius of Colonial Kinship," "Ethics of Cooperation," "Is Immigration a Menace?" and "Literature of Colonial Families." Those in charge will be George F. Washburn, Earl G. Manning, E. W. B. Taylor, Miss Abbie M. Chamberlain, Dr. Charles H. Bangs, Miss Maria G. Bradley, Nathan L. Allen, Charles P. Randall, and Walter H. Baleh. Officers will be elected and a committee will report on the propriety of beginning a publication in which all colonial descendants may have a share.

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News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

(Copyright, 1912, by the Christian Science Publishing Society)

IN his book "Across South America," Prof. Hiram Bingham, who has just returned from another archeological expedition to Peru, says of the structures on Easter island, spoken of in the item from Valparaiso: "The resemblances between the ruins of upper Peru and those of Easter island and the Caroline islands offer a remarkably interesting field for ethnological speculation." Quoting from Captain Cook's "Voyages," "The platforms are faced with hewn stones of a very large size. They used no sort of cement yet the joints are exceedingly close and the stones mortised and tenoned one into another in a very artful manner and the side walls were not perpendicular but sloping a little inwards." Professor Bingham calls that an accurate description of the structures of Sacsahuaman, the famous castle built by the Incas on an elevation commanding Cuzco, and says: "Yet Captain Cook never came to the highlands of Peru and probably never even saw a picture of these walls: in this paragraph he is describing the stone ruins on Easter island."

The ethnological speculation referred to finds expression in the theory advanced that the islands of the Pacific are fragments of a continental bridge connecting Asia with America, a Pacific "Atlantis," as it were, and possibly a more plausible one than Plato's. That there is some probability not only of a racial connection between Americans and Asiatics but of intercourse, however limited, is evident from the pronounced Mongolian and equally pronounced Polynesian features observable in many parts of Central and South America, quite apart from the American types which themselves appear more or less Mongoloid. There are few more fascinating speculations than this. It is one that conceivably may be called by the rush of events to take its place among the world-problems that are looming up on the horizon of the Pacific ocean.

ANCIENT STATUARY OF EASTER ISLAND IS GOAL

Objects of Expedition to Prehistoric Art Works Off Chilean Coast Expected to Prove More Significant Than Peruvian and Bolivian Excavations

(Special to the Monitor)

VALPARAISO, Chile.—Since the growing activity in archeological research displayed in Peru and Bolivia and recent new discoveries of Inca and Pre-Inca structures, public interest in this country is being gradually aroused to the significance of the gigantic vestiges of pre-Columbian civilization extant on the little Chilean possession in the Pacific, called Easter island. It is especially the English undertaking of investigating those monuments and the expedition for which the Mana was fitted out that attracts attention here, as an attempt to solve an ethnographical problem which in the opinion of distinguished savants of Europe and America is closely related to the origin of the pre-Columbian civilizations of this continent.

Easter island, although owned by this republic, has never before interested

Chileans to any extent because of its distance of no less than 2300 miles from here, but the proposed archeological research has called attention to the huge statues and sculptures to be found on that eastermost Pacific island which the Chileans expect to yield even more significant results than the excavations of Peru and Bolivia.

Not much is known here about rock sculptures, which number more than 500 and are of gigantic size, and were apparently placed there with the idea of making them flank an esplanade by the sea, when the work seems to have been interrupted for some reason, possibly a cataclysm.

The expedition is being fitted out by W. Scoresby Routledge, who will undertake the voyage with his wife, a geologist, a naturalist, a naval officer and a crew of 14 men.

RIVER NAVIGATION IS TO BE DEVELOPED BY ECUADORIAN DECREE

Budget for Oriente Region and Affecting Navigable Affluents of Amazon Indicates Definite Policy

MOVE SIGNIFICANT

(Special to the Monitor)

QUITO, Ecuador.—With the outlook for an amicable settlement of the boundary controversy between this country and Peru brightening through the friendly intervention of the Argentine Republic, interest in the disputed territory in the Oriente region is perceptibly growing all over the republic.

The new budget for this region, which comprises the sections on the other side of the Andes and, as far as conceded by Peru, the headwaters of several navigable affluents of the Amazon, as the Pastaza, Morona and Napo rivers with their tributaries, has just been published as a governmental decree, and though the amount appropriated is less than one-third of the sum hitherto spent on the administration of the region, it is recognized by the public that for the first time in years the government appears to have a definite policy of development.

Fluvial navigation is to receive close attention and a regular steamer service is to be established on the Aguarico and Morona rivers. Roads and bridges are to be repaired and new ones built, and the road from Latacunga on the Guayaquil & Quito railway to the Napo river is to be completed.

The amounts put down for the administration of the region, including schools, are considered sufficient for a start.

It is especially the contract for the construction of the railroad from Ambato, on the Guayaquil & Quito railway to a point on the Curaray river, tributary to the Napo, affluent of the Amazon river, which commands public interest, not only because of the great political as well as economic significance of what will constitute a Pacific-Atlantic connection, almost in a straight line, via the navigable headwaters of the Amazon, but also because it is practically another American enterprise, the engineers being Charles H. Moore and Walter G. Fox, on whose plans and estimates, submitted according to agreement, signed in New York in March, 1905, and modified

TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

SAN JOSE DE COSTA RICA.—Attention of banana growers in this republic is called to the new way of utilizing rejected or inferior fruit by putting bananas through a drying process introduced by an American concern. A new industry is expected to grow out of the present experiment, as if a steady market can be found for dried bananas as a desert.

LIMA, Peru.—A proposal is before the chamber of an appropriation of \$50,000 gold to extend the Chimbote-Tecay railway to the banks of the Marañon river.

SANTA ANA, El Salvador, C. A.—It is announced that the survey of the proposed railroad to connect Sonsonate, on the railroad from Meré to the coast, with Ahuachapán, near the Guatemalan border, and Atiquizaya and Chalchuapa, will be begun shortly by the engineers of a British construction company.

NICARAGUANS STIRRED BY FINDING LETTERS OF DR. JULIAN IRIAS

(Special to the Monitor)

MANAGUA, Nicaragua.—Popular feeling is considerably aroused over the discovery among the papers of the late revolutionary General Zeledon of two letters alleged to have been written by Dr. Julian Irias, the Liberal Nicaraguan leader, for years a refugee in Costa Rica, but who temporarily joined the Liberal forces in Leon.

The letters, written from the capital of Costa Rica, state in so many words that "the magistrates (of the Central American peace court) have offered confidentially to endeavor to bring about a solution favorable to the Liberal party."

Furthermore, the letters purport that according to an agreement reached between Dr. Irias and the magistrates on the eve of their historic pilgrimage from Costa Rica to the headquarters of General Zeledon in Granada, to the government at this capital and to Leon, the stronghold of the Liberals, the magistrates were to have supervised the elections guaranteeing their absolute freedom and calling the entire people as to a plebiscite, it being especially understood that the Dawson pact was to be entirely ignored. It is evident from the letters that by this means the triumph of the Liberals seemed assured to Dr. Irias and the other leaders.

It is reported from San Jose de Costa Rica that Dr. Irias denies the authenticity of the letters. Details are eagerly awaited.

IMMIGRATION ONCE MORE A PROBLEM IN ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

(Special to the Monitor)

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Immigration problems after something of a lull are again to the fore through the incident between the governments of this country and Portugal, due to the stranded condition of a number of Portuguese immigrants attracted to the Argentine by the propaganda carried on in Europe.

There has been an exchange of cables between Sr. Augusto de Vasconcellos, president of the council of ministers of the Portuguese republic, and the Portuguese minister here, Col. Abel Botelho, the latter reporting that a number of Portuguese immigrants after a vain search for work they had been promised had to be assisted by the legation and from the funds of the Portuguese Mutual Aid Society, and finally repatriated, to which the president of the council replied that the Portuguese government will immediately take steps to stop the Argentine immigration propaganda in that country.

To state the version of the Argentine government, Sr. Sagastume is reported giving a statement to the press of Lisbon refuting the responsibility of the Argentine authorities and alleging that the exaggerated promises of work and prosperity made to Portuguese emigrants came from agents of steamship companies. The letter also states that one reason why Portuguese immigrants are unable to find work is that they do not fill the requirements. However, Sr. Sagastume thinks that ventilating the question in this manner so far from injuring the interests of Argentina will simply serve to advertise Argentine opportunities and also raise the standard of Portuguese emigration to the Rio Plata.

Although Sr. de Vasconcellos in his final communication on the subject emphasizes the excellent relations obtaining between the two countries, in notice disturbed by similar incidents, public opinion is unfavorably impressed. A great deal of comment is heard in Italian circles where there has of late been a growing tendency to consider the colonization of Tripoli in preference to Argentina. Italian papers here and in other centers have taken up the matter editorially, warning the Italians of this country and Brazil against the foolhardy counsels heard of late that would persuade them to sell out and go to Tripoli on a venture.

OCCUPATION OF ISLANDS BY ARGENTINA HELPS SOLIDARITY

(Special to the Monitor)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—With the occupation by the Argentine Republic, according to a recent decree issued by the minister of the interior, of a number of islands situated in the Uruguay and Iguaçu rivers and adjudicated to that republic by the agreement of October, 1910, with this country, it is felt here that another cause of friction has been removed and a step toward further solidarity has been taken.

The agreement covers the islands of the falls of the Iguaçu the agreement confirms the previous ones of October, 1905, and August, 1904.

ACTOR-PLAYWRIGHT OF PERU GIVES VIEWS ON DRAMA'S FUTURE

Attache of Legation at Washington Says Coming Plays Will Be Outwardly Realistic but Inwardly Poetic

HE KNOWS AMERICA

"At a time when Spanish-American literary attainments are coming to be known and appreciated in English-speaking America, as the knowledge of Castilian spreads, and when the first accents of the dramatic muse are heard from Hispano-America, it is a matter of unusual interest to find the scion of an illustrious South American family make his way to the front as an English, or rather American, playwright. He is Don Alfonso Washington Pezet, the son of the Peruvian minister in Washington, Dr. Federico Alfonso Pezet, and great grandson of President Jose Antonio Pezet of Peru, and himself attache at the Peruvian legation.

MY CHOICE of the drama among the various branches of literary endeavor resulted from a conviction that the drama is to be the great form of American self-expression in the near future. Its pithiness, its rapidity of development, its democracy, its terseness are all characteristics which the drama has in common with the American. In fact, it is my belief that the very things which, up to the present, have tended to debase the American drama are those which in the near future will bring about the flowering of a very great dramatic epoch," is one of Mr. Pezet's crisp remarks characteristic of his cosmopolitan upbringing, his varied training in America and his thorough studies of the principles of dramatic art and playwriting.

Don Alfonso Pezet is a native of Lima, Peru, spent his childhood in England and France, came to the United States about 13 years later, attended the public schools at Washington, D. C., while his father was first secretary of the legation, and received his preparatory education at St. Johns, Annapolis.

"It was my intention to become a naval architect, and with this in view I entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology," he says, "but for some time I had shown an aptitude for literature. The usual enthusiastic friends hailed me 'litterateur,' and as writing



(Photo by Clinedinst, Washington, D. C.)
DON ALFONSO WASHINGTON PEZET

PANAMA CITY MAY GIVE UP LIBRARY AND TAKE OVER MARKET

(Special to the Monitor)

PANAMA.—At a recent sitting of the municipal council the project came up of transferring to the nation the Columbus library of this city and of asking the Legislature to turn over to the municipality a part of national revenues. The reason is that the expenditure connected with the library is considered too onerous. If the project, which is now being carefully studied by the councilors, goes through, the municipality agrees in return for the revenue ceded by the state, to take over either the street cleaning department or the public lighting.

It is understood that the municipality will ask that the new market shall be turned over by the nation as soon as completed with all its appurtenances, the cost to be paid by the city in monthly instalments extending over 50 years. Modification of the government authorization to contract a loan for the construction of an abattoir and for street improvement also is proposed to bring the amount up to \$200,000.

As the negotiations for the erection of the statue to Vasco Nunez de Balboa have not had the satisfactory results hoped for, the statue will not be ready for the fourth centennial of the discovery of the southern sea. The council, it is learned, will call for bids from foreign artists for that statue as well as, for the second time, for the statue of Gen. Tomas Herrera.

was comparatively easy, at least I thought so then, and as mathematics was comparatively hard, I withdrew to the other bank of the Charles and studied the technique of the drama with Professor Baker, and took up other kindred subjects."

To acquire a thorough knowledge of the theater he associated himself with that well-known Brooklyn dramatic club, The Amateurs, and served with them in every capacity from scene shifter, through actor of small roles to leading roles, from property man and prompter to a director of the club and managing producer. For four years he was generally active in theatricals of Greater Boston, producing plays not only for The Amateurs, The Players of Newton and the New England Equal Suffrage Association, but more recently the Toy theater, joining also John Craig's stock company, where he gained valuable professional experience and during all this time writing and rewriting plays, making the acquaintance of managers and actors of note. At present he has two plays in the hands of managers in New York which have fair prospects of an early production. His next play, which is on its way, will be a satire of Washington society.

With all his American and European residence, Mr. Pezet knows Latin-America very well, having traveled extensively in his own country as elsewhere, and can speak of Peru and other republics with the grasp which only diplomatic experience and opportunities can give. But to him "the play's the thing." He evolves his ideas in the brilliant manner of the Latin.

"Of course we all have our pet theories," he says. "I am cursed or blessed with several. I believe in realistic scenery for interiors, which can be made fac-similes. For exteriors I think that realism is all wrong; at best these great spectacular sets are bad paintings or ineffectual imitations of nature, and neither of these is art."

"You cannot duplicate nature, therefore try impressionism. Make an atmosphere. Be simple. I believe that the old romanticism is gone for good. I also believe that the new realism or naturalism is going. Realism has spoiled our taste for the old swash-buckling play. We want to see real people and real events. But also people are tired of the corrupt politician, the lovable crook, the down-trodden shop girl; the desire for poetry is eternal in us. If the day is past when we can have plays in verse, we can still have prose that breathes poetry. The plays of the future will be outwardly realistic, but filled with an inner poetry. They will be the glorification of the commonplace, of the man and woman of everyday life. They will be romantic, with the truest romances that dwell within the four walls of our own homes."

GEN. CHAMORRO'S CHOICE PUZZLES

(Special to the Monitor)

SAN SALVADOR, C. A.—A great deal of comment is heard here as to the inner significance of Gen. Emiliano Chamorro's appointment to the post of Nicaraguan minister to Guatemala and Washington. It is generally supposed that it means an honorable exile to the Conservative leader, brought about by the state department.

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DISCUSSION OF KRUPP GUNS LEADS ARGENTINES TO TALK OF OVERHAULING ARMAMENT

(Special to the Monitor)

BUENOS AIRES.—Press utterances and general public comment on the Krupp armaments reported from all over South America are being carefully followed up here, and while exaggeration is deprecated the verdict appears to be that the Krupp artillery, with which Argentine arsenals are pretty well stocked, no longer possesses the superior qualities attributed to it. There is talk of a thorough overhauling by a new military commission, and the circumstance is recalled by the press that purchase of Krupp cannon was contrary to the results of the tests at the time wholly favorable to the French Creusot make. The press sees not only a loss of money in this, since millions have been spent on Krupp guns and ammunition, but also cause for uneasiness on the score of national defense.

Owing to the strong sympathies everything French enjoys in this country it is becoming evident that the propaganda of the Creusot works based on the results of Balkan campaign is successful, although the latter are not the only bidders for the market once dominated by the Krupp works. The German Elhardt concern, it is pointed out, is rapidly coming to the fore with its mountain artillery, and is the make that

was recommended to the Chilean government by the Chilean military commission in Europe and that, if the Chilean government instead of heeding the latter's advice bought the Krupp guns, it was due to influences that are now being investigated by the government, owing to the violent stir the whole affair made in the neighboring republic.

While Peru is armed exclusively with French guns, and Ecuador has Elhardt material, Chile and the Argentine republic find themselves in a position that is all the more awkward because it requires speedy redress. However, the general movement in the direction of South American solidarity, which is seen to acquire still greater momentum, may be expected to keep the agitation over the armament question within its proper limits.

ARGENTINA GETS AIRSHIPS

(Special to the Monitor)

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—An airship specially constructed for the Argentine army and navy under supervision of the French military authorities is due to arrive here shortly, being a present from a prominent firm of this capital. The airship has been thoroughly tested and is of the same type as the winner of the Gordon Bennett cup at Rheims.

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The Best for Your "Electric"
Whatever Make, Whatever Type
The Electric Storage Battery Co.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
BOSTON OFFICE—60 STATE STREET
Local "Exide" Depot for new batteries and renewals.
FRANK J. STONE, Manager
Telephone Fort Hill 1080
"Exide" Batteries for Gas
Car Equipment

The publication carrying the highest class of commercial advertising is an excellent paper for bringing business to hotels

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

STRAIGHT MOLDER (circular and l
ws. 42); married, residence Arlin
age; \$21 week. Mention No.
STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service
all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel.
600.
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR or dy
to tending, age 22, single, residence
Bedford; \$15 week; has had good ex
perience. Mention \$302. STATE FREE E
OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneel
st., Boston. Tel. Cx. 2960.

TRAVELING SALESMAN (mfr. com-
ferred); has had no experience;
single; residence Vermont; \$15 to \$
Station No. 8555. STATE FREE E
OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneel
Boston. Tel. OX. 2909.

TRAVELING SALESMAN desires
salary and expenses; 4 years' ex-
perience in New England and New York
City. FORREST A. CHENEY, Dan-
vers, N. H.

TUTOR desires employment; ex-
posed to Italian literature, literature

WANTED by a married man (28), position on gentleman's place, or farm, to raise; willing to do anything in general; good milkster; wife good housekeeper. FRANKLEY, 19 Bromfield st., Newburyport, Mass.

WANTED—Position with opportunity to travel and run elevator. Address FRANK STICKNEY, 203 Walnut st., Stoughton, Mass.

WANTED—By a young man (20),
as bookkeeper; experienced; excel-
lently educated; C. J. CRONIN JR., 11 Phil-
adelphia, Mass.

WANTED—Position as head meat
cutter or manager of provision store; 15
years experience; can give best of refer-
ence; HERBERT L. BEARCE, 11 Myrtle
Ave., Woburn, Mass.

WANTED—Position as foreman of,
cutter or packing room of shoe factory;
15 years experience; best of refer-
ence; HENRY J. FREELING, 138 Lowell
St., Boston, Mass.

WATCHMAN-CARETAKER (5541, M)
residence Souwerville; \$12-\$15, Y
No. 8537, STATE FREE EMP.
(service free to all), 8 Kneeland
Ave., Boston. Tel. OX. 2900.

tion in advertising agency or advertisement department where he can get experience. Address HAROLD MONTGOMERY, Box 2376, N. Cambridge, Mass.

YOUNG DANE (26) wishes work at a garage; neat and bright, temperate and reliable; will start for small wage.

FRANK, 12 Smith st., Allston, Mass.

YOUNG MAN, well educated, desires employment as office assistant, with chance for advancement; thoroughly competent and will go anywhere. C. MPELL, Marriage house Boston.

YOUNG MAN wants position as assistant to accountant 2 or 3 evenings a week. No object until worth is established. H. CLARK, Elmsmere ter., Medford, Mass.

YOUNG MAN of pleasing appearance wishes work at anything; expert penman, and not afraid to work. ADOLPH EISEN, 12 Smith st., Allston, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (23). Protestant, work of any kind; good penman and writer. Reply to A. GEDDIS, 31 West 12th st., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE
ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and general work in large factory or establishment (21), single, residence Malden; Tel. Mention No. 8547. STATE FREE OFFICE (service free to all). 8 E.

ATTENDANT wishes position immediately; alternative: will consider the occupation of plain seamstress in a family. MRS. MARTHA MacGREGOR, 2 State st., Wingham, Mass.

ATTENDANT—Position wanted by a married, conscientious American woman (24 years), much experience; good disposition; capable; a good home essential; excellent references. LUCY BIRROUGHS, 155 Myrtle st., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Dorchester 3-M.

heavy lifting; references. MISS ANN ELYE, 29 Wolcott st., Malden, Mass.

DEPENDANT OR COMPANION wishing position immediately; would go to Southern California; can give best of reference state salary. MRS. EMMA G. ANDER, 128 Pearl st., Fitchburg, Mass. Fitchburg 1136-W.

WOMAN of refinement desires a position in a family as companion, attendant, mother's helper; can go home nights preferred; good references given.

BOKKEEPER, few hours daily or 2
a week desired by young lady, a
single, res. Chelsea; can do both D.
S. E. Mention 8561. **STATE FRE**
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free)
8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. O.

BOKKEEPER desires position; experi
double-entry; capable of taking charg
and closing books, trial balance
ments; thorough knowledge of all

work. MRS. L. A. CARTER, 29 Alford st., Dorchester, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER, d. e. At references; position of responsibility; trial balance; statements, etc. MISS N. L. DAGEMAN, 100 Central st., Everett, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER (23), single, resident, body; \$12-\$15 week; 4 years with owner. Mention No. 8315. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 100 Central st., Boston. Tel. OX. 2960.

Other
Advertisements
for

Help Wanted

May Be Found
on the Regular
Classified Page

WHICH SHOULD BE
CONSULTED

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

CAPABLE WOMAN desires work; care of apartments or business by hour; write or telephone 78, 2187-J. HANNAH MCCARTHY, 440 Shawmut av., Boston. 27

CAPABLE YOUNG GIRL, good worker, wants employment. MRS. J. JONES, 30 Camden st., Boston. 28

CHAMBERMAID-Position desired; neat girl or woman care of apartments; address LEVANIA PERRIN, 121 Dartmouth st., Boston. 28

CHEF AND WIFE wish position in meat and poultry country or steward and pastry in club, country hotel or institution; capable of taking full charge; best of references. WM. FLYNN, 19 E. Canton st., Boston. 28

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST (20), single, residence Dorchester; has had no previous experience. Mention No. 8322, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 02. 29

STENOGRAPHER desires position, or would act as stenographer in home. MRS. MARGARET THOMP, 31 W. Canton st., Boston. 29

CLERICAL WORK of any kind wanted for day or evening; addressing, copying, etc. MISS A. COOPER, 108 Winthrop st., Roxbury. 29

COLORADO GIRL, experienced in general work, wants situation in the city; references; answer by phone, 1961-R. Box 27. SARAH RUFFIN, 50 Winthrop st., Boston. 29

COLORADO GIRL, experienced in general work, wants situation in the city; references; SARAH RUFFIN, 50 Sawyer st., Boston. 29

COLORADO MAN AND WIFE want position; man chauffeur, 5 years' experience; wife, secretary, 10 years' experience; both good references. HERBERT DIXON, 72 Northfield st., Boston. 29

COLORADO STENOGRAPHER desires work with dressmaker or private family. L. STEWART, 237 W. Canton st., Boston. 29

COMPANION-Position wanted as companion, assistant or attendant by young lady. MISS ALICE WILKINSON, 34 Florence st., Malden. 29

COOK, thoroughly experienced colored woman; no objection to large family; best of references. ESTHER, 4 Ashburton pl., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 43. 29

COOK-First-class colored woman desires position in hotel, restaurant or private home in city or out; best references. Address E. STUART, 300 Columbus av., Boston. 29

COOKING OR WAITING on luncheons and dinners wanted during the holidays by neat, competent, colored woman. MRS. WATKINS, 47 Hammond st., Boston. 29

DAY OR MORNING WORK wanted by competent woman. EMMA WILSON, 100 Ruggles st., Suite 1, Boston. 29

DAY WORK-Laundry or cleaning wanted, or laundry home. C. ALLISON, 5 E. Lenox st., Boston. 29

D. E. BOOKKEEPER, typist, cashier and correspondence clerk (24), single, residence West Roxbury; 10 years' experience; 7 years with last employer. Mention No. 8322, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 02. 29

DRESSMAKER AND ADDRESSER (21), single, residence Boston; 10 years' experience. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 02. 29

DRESSMAKER, seamstress, desires employment; please call or write. MRS. E. MA COURTSOL, 21 Gainsboro st., Boston. 29

DRESSMAKER, experienced in all branches of the work, would like engagements by the day. Call or address MRS. A. ROLAND, 28 Bowdoin st., Boston. 29

EMPLOYMENT in institution, or chambermaid in hotel desired by young lady (20); 5 years' experience. Mention No. 8322, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 02. 29

GENERAL HOUSEWORK in city wanted by strong young colored girl; best references. Apply by letter to P. J. JONES, 28 Northfield st., Boston. 29

GENIAL LADY (20) to Los Angeles would care for elderly lady or child for expenses; no objection to boat. MISS JULIAN K. OSGOOD, 12 Berlin st., Wollaston, Mass. 29

HIGH SCHOOL GIRL would like light duties after school; good writer; please write. CARRIE ENGLISH, 37 Winchester st., Boston. 29

HOTEL, pastry baking and meat cooking, 40 single, experienced, 10 years' experience; references; mention No. 8322, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 02. 29

HOTEL WORK-A position wanted by an American lady (30); linen room preferred; 5 years' experience; best references. MISS C. A. SHAMANS, 100 Thorndike, Boston. 29

HOUSEKEEPER-Position wanted in refined home in Maine or New Hampshire by competent woman with boy (11). MRS. A. MCUTLEY, 300 Cambridge st., Boston. 29

HOUSEKEEPER-Woman who has conducted boarding houses several years seeks position with family; references; by letter only. MRS. A. M. MAY, 38 Quincy st., Roxbury. 29

HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION wanted in refined home in Maine or New Hampshire by competent woman with boy (11). MRS. A. MCUTLEY, 300 Cambridge st., Boston. 29

HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION wanted in refined home in Maine or New Hampshire by competent woman with boy (11). MRS. A. MCUTLEY, 300 Cambridge st., Boston. 29

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

PRIVATE SECRETARYSHIP (with college experience), also tutor and governess; 40 residence, Cambridge; mention No. 8322, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 02. 29

PRIVATE TUTOR, governess and private secretaryship 40, single, residence Cambridge; mention No. 8322, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 02. 29

SALES LADY (25), single, residence Lowell; 10 years' experience; 5 years with last employer. Mention No. 8322, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 02. 29

STENOGRAPHER desires position at once with dressmaker or tailor. MRS. ADRIE M. COREY, 511 Washington st., Brighton, Mass. 29

STENOGRAPHER desires family sewing by day or week; \$1.25 per day and car fare or 81 per week. MISS A. CARTER, 11 Follen st., Boston. 29

STENOGRAPHER'S POSITION wanted by competent Swedish girl in small family; call or address EMMA NORMAN, 19 Harvard st., Boston. 29

SITUATION WANTED-Young lady would like position as stenographer; over 10 years' experience with attorney-at-law; \$10 to start. MISS R. F. FISKE, 14 Harvard st., Roxbury. 29

STENOGRAPHER 20, high school graduate, one year's experience, good references. ESTHER WAYMAN, 100 Haymarket, Boston. 29

STENOGRAPHER (20), single, residence Boston; \$12-\$15 week; 5 years' experience; also stenographer. Mention No. 8322, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 02. 29

STENOGRAPHER, age 19, single, residence Boston; \$8-\$10 week; 5 mos. exp. good references. Mention No. 8322, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 02. 29

STENOGRAPHER, age 19, single, residence Boston; \$8-\$10 week; 5 mos. exp. good references. Mention No. 8322, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 02. 29

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper; also general office work; 41, single, residence Cambridge; \$11-\$12 week. Mention No. 8322, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 02. 29

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires position; excellent references. MISS C. TAYLOR, 48 Bickford st., Boston. 29

STENOGRAPHER-General office work, age 19, single, residence Somerville; \$8-\$10 week; has had only 3 mos. exp. Mention No. 8322, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 02. 29

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, with first-class reference, desires position; salary \$10 per week. MISS F. A. LONG, 800 R. Ave., E. Lynn, Mass.; tel. Lynn 806-R. 29

STENOGRAPHER desires position, preferably in home, or part of day; some experience; careful and accurate; moderate wages. MISS MAPIE, 100 South St., Boston. 29

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires position; excellent references. MISS C. TAYLOR, 48 Bickford st., Boston. 29

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

WANTED-Household helper, for cleaning and ironing, one day each week. MRS. CHARLES B. BELMONT, 155 E. 19th st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 087-W. 29

WANTED-Neat, competent Protestant woman for general household in family; 40 residence, Vermont st., Boston. K. G. MULLYMORE, 14 Vermont st., Boston. 29

WANTED-Young girl to help with general household, private family; salary \$15 per month and board; apply in person. MRS. F. M. BROWN, 561 Walton st., New York. 29

WANTED-By small adult family, neat, capable Protestant woman for general household; write or phone. J. F. BAUME, 171 N. 10th st., Philadelphia. 29

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN-Single man (29) wishes employment as draftsman; training, experience and wages on application. GEORGE W. TUCKER, Church st., Box 177, Mattapan, N. Y. 29

BLACKSMITH'S HELPER, American, 25, strictly temperate, several years' experience in ironing, welding, etc.; wants position in New York or Philadelphia; where there is an opportunity to learn the trade. W. B. JENNINGS, 212 St. Nicholas av., New York. 29

BOOKKEEPER, cashier or any other clerical position wanted; best references; moderate wages. FRANK, 123 Hamilton av., Baldwin ave., Jersey City. 29

BOOKKEEPER and office man, thoroughly competent, desires permanent position; understands accounting; references; FREDERICK J. PORTER, 262 Gates av., Brooklyn, N. Y. 29

CHAUFFEUR, New York license, wants position, private or commercial car; 10 years' experience. L. G. ALLEN, 124 Belmont st., New York. 29

CHAUFFEUR (colored), New York city references, long experience, wishes position; 140th st., care Griffin, New York. 29

COLORADO BOY, 20, wants any kind of work; willing worker. REGINALD O'NEILL, 344 State st., apt. 205, New York. 29

COLORADO MAN wants position as door man or porter in hotel; height 6 feet 6 inches; 4 years' experience. E. TAYLOR, 48 Bickford st., Boston. 29

ELECTRICAL WORK WANTED-Young man 25 years of practical and technical experience in electrical engineering; with growing electrical engineering or contracting work. HERBERT YOUNG, 12 W. 5th st., Bayonne, N. J. 29

NEW JERSEY MAN of correct habits, middle-aged, best references, seeks position with car and machine; as helpful assistant in any capacity. Address J. EATON, 375 Belleville av., Newark, N. J. 29

ORCHARD OR FARM POSITION wanted by first-class man; agricultural college student with experience in management. R. G. DAW, 333 Belden av., Chicago. 29

PAINTER, GRAINER, first-class, all branches of painting, FRED BENNETT, 610 Fairmount av., Philadelphia. 29

PLASTERER-CHAS. MAN wants position; can do brick, concrete, tiling and stucco work; will go anywhere. HARRY GRAMIS, 530 E. 133th st., New York. 29

POSITION wanted in steward's department of hotel or club; 4 years' experience as assistant steward in leading hotels; New York and Boston; highest references. H. L. LIDDER, 200 West 56th st., New York. 29

PROFESSIONAL MAN would like to reorganize, retrain, retrain chauffeur, good mechanic, reliable, reasonable wages. ARTHUR DELROY, 201 West 87th st., New York; tel. 37. 29

RELIABLE MAN, middle age, wants position of trust; can give bond. Address HARRY THOMPSON, 6333 Torresdale av., Philadelphia. 29

WANTED-Choreman's position on first-class estate; thorough knowledge of pen and ink, crops and machinery; references; excellent, good and clean references; salary and conditions. Address WILLIAM R. HUBERT, 11 E. No. 2, New Bern, N. C. 29

WANTED-Position as manager of general country estate; practical and scientific training; understands all branches of horticulture, landscape gardening, forestry and all up-to-date business methods. Address H. INMAN, Box 141, Swarthmore, Pa. 29

WRITER (28), accurate, experienced in magazine and daily newspaper work, wants position as editor, copy editor, or reporter. ROY E. DOWNER, 131 Highland av., Buffalo, N. Y. 29

YOUNG MAN (25) desires position at anything with opportunity of advancement; willing to travel; can furnish A1 references. Address REINHOLD, 2234 Third av., New York. 29

YOUNG MAN (25), clean record, desires responsible position in Philadelphia office with opportunity of advancement; references; 1421 Arch st., Philadelphia. 29

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires position, wholesale dress and costume house, shipping and stock clerk; 2 years' experience; opportunity for advancement; travel to any part country; best credentials. Address TOTTEN, 17 W. 11th st., New York. 29

YOUNG MAN (35) seeks position with reputable home or individual; wide business experience and excellent references; man of securities; wish to make immediate connection any part of U. S.; highest references. Address GRAY, 67 Central Park West, New York. 29

YOUNG MAN, age 24, wishes position on farm in New York state or Pennsylvania; good stock raising and farming experience. RUMPLER, 95 Fleet st., Jersey City, N. J. 29

YOUNG MAN (25), 3 years' experience in brickwork construction; good references; with contractors whose ability is appreciated; can furnish unquestionable references. Address J. J. MALONEY, 1122 Ave. C, Philadelphia. 29

YOUNG MARRIED MAN (colored) wants position as chauffeur; first-class machine; best references; willing to travel. Address FREDERICK ALBERT PETERS, care Young, 56 W. 140th st., New York city. 29

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER Hotel or managing housekeeper in home; position wanted; lady with hotel experience and first-class references. MISS M. STILLWELL, 33 N. Briggs av., Richmond Hill, N. Y. 29

HOUSEWORK-Woman desires housework by the day. M. KERNAN, care MISS SIMPSON, 182 Sixth av., New York. 29

LADY, refined, intelligent, with business ability, desires position as secretary, companion or chaperone; would like to travel. A. F. ALDEN, 35 W. 96th st., New York. 29

LADY desires position few hours daily corresponding; MRS. J. C. BIRKEN, 162 West 34th st., New York. 29

LADY (30) wishes position as daily secretary; companion; bright, cheerful, well educated and favorite with ladies; New York city preferred. E. C. GRAY, 47 Central Park West, New York. 29

LAUNDRY WORK wanted by day or week; also cleaning; reliable colored woman. MISS A. TOWNSEND, 38-40 W. 137th st., New York. 29

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER, experienced, desires position in hotel or apartment house; also as cashier; references; MISS MIDDLETON, 123 Hamilton av., Baldwin ave., Jersey City. 29

NEAT COLORED GIRL wishes morning work. GEORGINA TOWNSEND, 42 E. 14th st., New York. 29

NEAT COLORED GIRL wishes morning work. GEORGINA TOWNSEND, 42 E. 14th st., New York. 29

NORTH GERMAN NURSERY GOVERNNESS, speaking English, experienced, desires position; children 3 years up; entire charge; salary \$40. Address SCHROEDER, 42 E. 164th st., New York. 29

REFINED, CHEERFUL, YOUNG WOMAN desires position in a good home as companion or helper; location no objection; salary \$10. Address WHITSON, 314 Clinton pl., Brooklyn, N. Y. 29

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, general office clerk, public school graduate, two years' experience. MISS A. M. HAYDEN, 1706 Amsterdam av., New York. 29

STENOGRAPHER, young lady desires position; little experience. FANNIE MON, 1226 Madison av., New York. 29

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY desires permanent position; capable of taking entire responsibility. MISS E. L. GOLLEY, 125 R. Ave., Newark, N. J. 29

STENOGRAPHER, expert, long experience, desires position as private secretary or office correspondent; Romington Underwood; salary moderate. Address TRUEFOX, 33 Greene ave., Brooklyn, New York. 29

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY desires permanent position; capable of taking entire responsibility. MISS E. L. GOLLEY, 125 R. Ave., Newark, N. J. 29

YOUNG WOMAN, single, desires position as housekeeper; also as reporter; best of references; 16 years' experience. Address C. E. KETHING, Goshen, Ind. 29

WANTED, by lady who is musical, cultured and refined, position as managing housekeeper; understands the sewing and laundry; salary moderate. Address GREEN, 210 E. 11th st., Philadelphia, Pa. 29

YOUNG WOMAN would like light work for spare time; small remuneration; good references; also as reporter; best of references; 16 years' experience. Address C. E. KETHING, Goshen, Ind. 29

WANTED, by lady who is musical, cultured and refined, position as managing housekeeper; understands the sewing and laundry; salary moderate. Address GREEN, 210 E. 11th st., Philadelphia, Pa. 29

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

CHAUFFEUR-Competent man with 12 years' experience; desires position; can drive and keep any car in first-class condition. C. ALBISTON, 4620 Calumet ave., apt. 2, tel. Drexel 3416, Chicago, Ill. 29

CHAUFEUR, experienced, desires position; can drive and keep any car in first-class condition. C. ALBISTON, 4620 Calumet ave., apt. 2, tel. Drexel 3416, Chicago, Ill. 29

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CHAUFEUR, experienced, desires position; can drive and keep any car in first-class condition. C. ALBISTON, 4620 Calumet ave., apt. 2, tel. Drexel 3416, Chicago, Ill. 29

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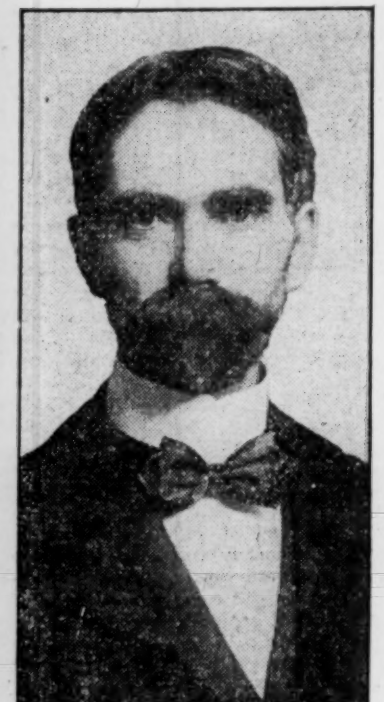
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FIELD AND FOREST ANNOUNCES SEASON OF ITS HOME COMING

"Home coming of the field and forest family" is the event announced for Dec. 28 by the Field and Forest Club. It is to take place at the Twentieth Century Club house where a dinner will be fol-



WILLIAM D. RICH
President of the State Field and Forest Club who leads in the active work

lowed by an entertainment. It will be a time of social reunion for the 550 members of the club, many of whom are professional men, teachers and clerks, with the ladies in the majority.

Other events announced are round table talks Dec. 16 on "Main's Response to Geographic Influences" and Dec. 30 on "One Corner of Europe"; excursions Dec. 14, 21 and 28 to Wilmington, Cherry Brook and Spy pond, respectively; a Franklin park circuit, Jan. 2; and open meetings in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Jan. 13, Feb. 10, March 10, April 14 and May 12. These open meetings are in the nature of illustrated lectures. The address for Jan. 13 is to be given by H. D. Heathfield, assistant secretary Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company, on "British India." The annual business meeting will be held Jan. 11 at 301 Pierce building. The present officers are: President, William D. Rich; vice-presidents, Dr. C. J. Douglas and George F. Mosher; recording secretary, Miss Annie L. Drowne; corresponding secretary, Miss Florence L. Moffitt; treasurer, Edward M. Hagerty. The chairmen of the open meeting, excursions, social and finance committees are Frederick M. Brooks, E. Minot Talbot, Mrs. Frances Stewart Mosher and H. S. Upham.

CANADIAN COMES TO DOCK EARLY AND IS NOT MET

So unexpected was the arrival of the Leyland liner Canadian at her East Boston berth Wednesday noon, that there was no one on the pier to greet the passengers.

A wireless message, purporting to come from Captain Bullock, had been received saying that the Canadian would not arrive until Thursday, so officials of the line were taken by surprise.

Eighteen passengers reached port on the liner which was due last Monday. Adverse conditions delayed the ship.

Stowed in the holds was a large cargo, including 3300 bales of Egyptian cotton, Australian wool, French goods, skins, steels, besides much general freight. The passengers were Miss Florence Whitehouse of New York; Dr. A. L. Danard of Owen Sound, Canada; Dr. W. Bunting of Lynn, with him Hans Magnus, a German student; Miss J. L. Vandervelde of Philadelphia, H. J. T. Heard of New York, W. O. Mosher of Providence, Miss L. A. Robinson of New Bedford, James Brayshaw, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bridge and three children, T. Collins, S. Fisher, Miss E. M. Nyström of Orange, Miss J. M. Taber and Miss I. C. Wiggins.

NEW ORDERS AIM RAISED EFFICIENCY

That the efficiency of the officers and companies of the M. V. M. may be raised, Adj.-Gen. Gardner W. Pearson has issued orders requiring special reports from inspectors of companies where much improvement can be made. Each headquarters, company, troop, battery and corresponding unit must be inspected once and not more than three times during the period from now until May 31.

Commanding officers are required to place at the inspector's disposal such confidential information as may be requested.

ALUMNI REUNION TONIGHT
Addresses will be given by Dr. William E. Huntington and Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools, at the annual reunion of the graduates of the College of Liberal Arts, Boston University, at the college building, Exeter and Boylston streets, this evening. The annual business meeting will be held at 8:30 o'clock.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

QUINCY

Quincy lodge, I. O. L., has elected: Worshipful master, Andrew Stewart; deputy master, George Jones; recording secretary, H. A. Sproul; financial secretary, A. L. Linnerberg; treasurer, Gustave Lundberg; director of ceremonies, W. B. Jones; inside tiler, George Lyons; outside tiler, Charles Archibald; forman on law, James Freeborn; first conductor, John L. McLeod; second conductor, William Littlehead; trustee for three years, H. A. Sproul.

Maple lodge 313, Knights and Ladies of Honor, has elected: Past protector, Miss Nellie M. Cate; protector, Mrs. Sarah C. Williams; vice-protector, Annie C. Grignon; chaplain, Mrs. Emma E. Marneck; recording secretary, Mrs. Agnes E. Fletcher; financial secretary, Miss M. Lizzie Fernald; treasurer, Mrs. Albert A. Herdson; guide, Miss Belle McBirnie; guardian, Miss Fannie Grignon; sentinel, Mrs. Celia Baxter; representative to the grand lodge, Miss M. Lizzie Fernald; alternate, Mrs. Rose A. Reed.

MEDFORD

At the annual meeting of Charles F. Loring council, Royal Arcanum, officers elected were: Regent, Henry C. Jeffrey; vice-regent, Thomas M. Hutchinson; guide, Karl E. Hutchinson; chaplain, Harry J. Rockwood; orator, Walter E. Martin; sentry, Walter W. Stephens; secretary, C. P. Sibley; collector, Arthur N. Fogue; treasurer, Lyson Gordon; representative to grand council, Alfred H. Wyatt.

S. C. Lawrence post has elected: President, Mrs. Carrie E. Young; vice-presidents, Mrs. Isabelle F. Hayes and Mrs. Margaret J. Cook; treasurer, Mrs. Eva P. Mason; chaplain, Mrs. Hattie M. Hall; conductor, Mrs. Mary H. McCausland; guard, Mrs. Hannah E. Cash; delegates to division convention in April, Mrs. Hattie M. Hall and Mrs. Carrie M. Abbott; alternates, Mrs. Carrie E. Woolley and Mrs. Edith H. Frost.

WINTHROP

The Winthrop Veteran Firemen's Association will hold its annual reunion in War Veterans hall Jan. 3.

The annual scholarship lecture course under the auspices of the Winthrop Woman's Club is announced as follows: Jan. 6, dramatic monologue, Benjamin Chapin of New York; Jan. 13, "Modern China and the Revolution," illustrated, by Frederick Poole; Jan. 27, "Esmerelda," a play by Frances Hodgson Burnett, given by Miss Irene Bewley; Feb. 10, Imperial male quartet of Worcester; Feb. 24, Prof. Lewis B. Allen of Westfield; March 3, author's reading, Dalia Love Sharp of Boston; March 10, concert.

READING

"The Hoplites" is the title of a new boys' club organized in the Congregational Sunday school. The club meets tomorrow afternoon to draw up a constitution. Ernest Richmond is president and the other officers are: Vice-president, Richard Buck; secretary, Allan MacKillop; treasurer, Bartlett Nowell.

North Reading grange has made a beginning towards securing one of the three prizes offered by the National grange for accomplishing the most evile good and has voted \$100 towards furnishing the new reading room of the North Reading public library.

MELROSE

Arrangements for the annual meeting and banquet of the High School Alumni Association have been completed. The affair will be held in high school hall New Years night. President Herbert A. Gerrish will be toastmaster and the speakers will be Miss Margaret M. McGill of Newton, Miss Virginia Thompson, Arthur M. Burr and former President Frederick W. Hamilton of Tufts.

WINCHESTER

William H. Rogers has been appointed a regular patrolman.

A newly organized company, known as the Anti-Friction Boring Company, has purchased the brick factory building on Winchester park and will begin operations Jan. 1. About 100 men will be employed.

MALDEN

Canton Malden, Patriarchs Militant, has elected: Commander, B. F. Stickney; lieutenant, J. Edward Graham; ensign, F. E. Wetherbee; clerk, James P. Simpson; accountant, Garney L. Hunt.

NEW YACHT TO ROUND HORN ON TRIP FROM BOSTON

Included in the itinerary of the new auxiliary-yacht now under construction at East Boothbay, Me., to be chartered by John Borden of Chicago for a nine-months' cruise, is a passage around Cape Horn, a hunting trip along the coast of Siberia, and a trip through the Panama canal. The craft is to be launched during the first week in January and will be commanded by Capt. Fred West, former master of the Boston schooner Thomas W. Lawson.

The design of the craft, which is 110 feet on the water line, is from the board of Bowdoin B. Crowninshield, marine architect of Boston. About 50,000 square yards of canvas will be carried and auxiliary motive power will be supplied by a gas engine.

Leaving the owner here, Captain West will proceed around Cape Horn up the coast to Seattle, Wash., where Mr. Borden will embark, then to Alaska, via the Aleutian islands, and to the Siberian coast. Returning the vessel will probably lay up at California until the opening of the Panama canal, and will then make her way through the isthmus to Boston.

WAKEFIELD

Two movements are under way for practical aid for the high school and its pupils in the form of scholarships. Mrs. Eva G. Ripley, Harry M. Wheeler, Mrs. M. Hannah Wait, Miss Mary E. O'Connor, Mrs. Percival B. Evans, Mrs. Hubbard B. Mansfield, Miss May Hadley and Leo E. Bourdon constitute a committee representing the alumni association, who are raising a fund for a scholarship. The Kosmos Woman's Club is to be asked to add to its scholarship loan fund, which is in charge of Mrs. Margaret M. Goodale, Mrs. Rose N. Whitten and Mrs. Etta Fish Tingley. In the case of this scholarship, the name of the beneficiary will be known to no one but the committee and Principal Howe.

STONEHAM

The W. R. C. of J. P. Gould post, G. A. R., has elected: President, Mrs. Louise Willey; senior vice-president, Mrs. Rose K. Coy; junior vice-president, Mrs. Louise Gordon; guard, Mrs. Mabel Newth; chaplain, Mrs. Eva Abbott; treasurer, Mrs. Etta Connell; delegates, Mrs. Carrie R. Hamlin, Mrs. Annie Keenan; alternates, Mrs. Etta Connell, Mrs. Sarah Osborne.

The Board of Trade will hold a banquet in Mechanics hall Jan. 16.

ARLINGTON

The public schools reopen next Wednesday.

Bethel lodge, I. O. O. F., has elected: Noble grand, Charles M. Slikker; vice-grand, Leonard B. Saville; recording secretary, Charles S. Richardson; financial secretary, Oscar Needham; treasurer, Nathaniel Whittier; chaplain, Harold B. Needham; warden, Albion Payne; conductor, John Taylor.

NEEDHAM

The Board of Trade has appointed Arthur G. Curran, Charles W. Woodbury, James M. McCracken and Fred L. Greely a special committee to consider a gas supply for the town.

Bishop Lawrence will make his biennial visitation at Christ church next Sunday evening.

NEWTON

Plans are under way at the North Gate Club for a vaudeville to be held Jan. 13.

This evening in Temple hall, Newtonville, the Delta Sigma Nu of the Newton high school will hold a party.

LEXINGTON

The new telephone headquarters on Muzzey street will be opened about Feb. 1.

The public schools will reopen Jan. 2. The fair of the Episcopal Woman's Guild netted \$209.50.

REVERE

There will be a concert and social at the First Evangelical church this evening.

Lights are being placed on the new streets at Point of Pines.

TWO GIRLS ARE AMONG 38 WHO END LONG WALK

Two girls were among the 38 who reached the Public Gardens yesterday at the end of the 15-mile hike of the Municipal Athletic Association. The time limit for the 7½ miles was two hours and for the 15 miles four hours. All who completed either distance did it within this time.

Raymond M. Fallona was the first to finish, his time being 1 hour and 20 minutes for the 7½ miles and 3 hours and 5 minutes for the 15.

At the end of the "hike" the first to finish, following Fallona, were: Anthony Kolenowsky, Frank N. Crane, James P. Goddard, Miss Mildred B. Belknap, Louis Perrel, Milton T. Losea, H. M. Cutting, William Hubbard, William E. Barry, Robert Waterman, Charles W. Furlong, J. A. McPherson, Harold A. Perry, Allan J. McPherson, Adam W. Craig, Frank R. Thomas, L. G. Ewell, Joseph W. Akell, E. S. Brase.

The first prize, a silver cup, was donated by Carl Dreyfus. The second prize cup was donated by David A. Ellis of the school board, and James J. Storrow gave a silver cup as third prize. All who finished received souvenirs.

The next "hike" will be held Saturday afternoon, Jan. 11.

BUTLER STOCK IS SOLD TO WHITE CO.

Confirmation of the sale of the remaining stock of the Butler store to R. H. White Company for 61 cents on the \$1, the remaining stock of Everybody's store to George E. Eames of Boston at a similar price and machinery of the Bosworth Manufacturing Company to A. A. Orie for \$1870, was given by Judge Colt in the United States district court today.

The court denied for the present the motion of Harvey H. Pratt, counsel for one of the creditors that the decree appointing the receivers be vacated on the ground that the case was not within the jurisdiction of the United States district court equity session because involuntary petitions in bankruptcy had been filed against Butler's and Everybody's Stores, Inc. The court expressed the opinion that the machinery of the United States district court should not stop now, but that everything should be done to preserve the property.

Frederick Nash, counsel for the receivers, stated that the Butler store closed Tuesday evening altogether and that R. H. White will receive the remaining part of the stock today. The

Classified Advertisements

RATES—For advertisements with cuts: From 1 to 12 insertions, 15 cents a line; 13 to 25 insertions, 12 cents a line; 26 or more insertions, 10 cents a line, nonpareil measurement. An "insertion" consists of the "city" and "last" editions of one day and the "International" and "New England" editions of day following.

REAL ESTATE—CHICAGO

WE HAVE HAD 25 years' experience in handling high grade investment and residence properties. Can offer in these lines some of the most attractive bargains. We maintain a most efficient rental department. We also have on hand money to loan on real estate at lowest rates.

J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO.,
69 W. Washington Street, Chicago.

REAL ESTATE

MEDFORD
FOR RENT at No. 1 Summer st.: 6-room house, all modern conveniences; near steam and electric cars. J. R. LEWIS, 101 Tremont st., Boston.

CALIFORNIA LANDS

RELIABLE reports and plans furnished to intending purchasers and investors in California lands by a civil engineer of 23 yrs. exp.; refer to any San Francisco bank. DAVEPORT BROS., Bankers Investment building, San Francisco.

WINTER RESORTS

GALVESTON FOR THE WINTER
Descriptive literature free. Address Hotel Galveston or Galveston Com'l Association. For travel information write W. S. St. George, 313 Mainwright Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

DAYTONA, FLA.
ON THE BEAUTIFUL MALIFAX RIVER
Delightful Winter Climate. Excellent Hotels.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Two and Three-Room Suites for Rent
with bath, kitchenette and private reception hall; moderate rental. Apply on premises, 28 Hemenway st., corner of Norway st.

APARTMENTS WANTED—CHICAGO
WANTED—4-room apartment between 47th and 60th sts.; J. C. transportation. K. 62 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago.

DENTISTRY

DR. JOHN C. PURDIE
3015 N. Clark Street
Phone Edgewater 2551 Chicago

Are You Interested in Poultry?

At the time of the forthcoming Boston Poultry Show (January 7-12, 1913), the attention of raisers and fanciers of poultry, here in New England particularly, will be focussed upon the many subjects relating to the raising of poultry. Besides its local circulation, the Monitor has a very large circulation throughout this territory. Anything relating to the sale of poultry stock, etc., advertised at this time will receive an unusual amount of attention and the poultry section of this paper offers an excellent opportunity for producing business-getting results. From facts you submit we will gladly write you advertisements without any obligation. The price of this poultry advertising, which will appear on Thursday of each week, will be per nonpareil line (12 lines to the inch):

For advertisements with cuts: 1 to 12 insertions, 15 cents a line; 13 to 25 insertions, 12 cents a line; 26 or more insertions, 10 cents a line.

No advertisement taken for less than three lines.

Your order sent in now will receive prompt attention.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

"ISLE OF SPICE"

Two large audiences were entertained at the St. James theater Wednesday by Mr. Gulesian's holiday production of "The Isle of Spice," which will be the bill this week and next. The cast:

Donnie Mackinaw.....Dudley Hawley
Mickey O'Grady.....Charles Abbe
Bompompia.....Theodore Friebus
Konner.....T. Earl Pardee
Kashion.....Harry Fearing
Lieutenant Ketchel.....Charles C. Walsh
Teresa.....Charlotte Holmes
Karmota.....Beth Franklin
Trinket.....Ethel Grey Terry
Thirty-third queen, Madeline Frances Gale
Twenty-first queen.....Bella Cairns
Ashena.....Florence Cook
Young Cupid.....Irene Martin

There is unflagging snap in the performance, due largely to the musically skill of Mr. Cericola, the orchestral director of the St. James theater. He knows the possibilities of each musical number and succeeds in getting the best out of his soloists and chorus.

This was most evident in the prettiest number in the piece, "Peggy Brady," sung with Miss Cairns as the fresh-faced and winsome soloist and the full chorus, all appropriately costumed at considerable expense and in rare good taste for this single song. The number gives a score of encores, and each is given a comic fillip by new antics by Messrs. Abbe and Hawley, who tag along at the end of the line with unexpected nonsense.

These two funmakers provide much of the jollity of the entertainment by a series of scenes together in which they scheme successfully to explode guff after guff of laughter in the audience. All the comic business of the original production is reproduced, owing to the happy chance that Mr. Walsh, the stage director of the theater, once toured in the piece. Mr. Walsh also appeared to advantage as a handsome naval lieutenant, and sang several sentimental songs in good style.

Mr. Friebus made a comic tropical king, and sang topical verses cleverly written by himself, hitting off the egg crusade and incidents in the political situation. Miss Terry did a charming last Mr. Nash knew of the store there was about \$105,000 worth of goods on hand, but with the holiday rush this will now be under \$100,000.

character bit and Miss Franklin amused mildly without going into the grotesque possibilities of her role. Harry Fearing as the royal treasurer did good character work.

Miss Holmes pleased as the princess, and showed long vocal training which has not quite mellowed her voice as yet. The chorus strove hard to please, one of the liveliest being pretty Miss Irene Martin, who made a little hit in a solo dance. She has a personality and a style a little crude as yet, but will surely rise to principal roles.

The single scene is elaborate and picturesquely tropical, and appears for the most part to have been specially painted for this revival. Perhaps the fun is a little too drawn out and too rough at times, but the musical numbers all give pleasure.

"The Sun Dodgers," a new Lew Fields show, is at the Majestic theater for two weeks. It is the usual string of vaudeville turns, with Nora Bayes and Jack Norworth as the principal performers. They sing their characteristic songs, and reassure the audience of their personal domestic happiness. Harry Fisher and George Munroe provide most of the fun, which is more uproarious than polite. The chorus is large and willing.

This is the final week of Rose Stahl at the Park in "Maggie Pepper," and of Henry Miller at the Tremont in "The Rainbow."

"The Woman" comes to the Park Monday with the original cast and Raymond Hitchcock comes to the Tremont in "The Red Widow." "The Merry Countess," a version of Strauss' "Fledermaus," comes to the Majestic Jan. 6. Harry Lauder comes to the Shubert Monday for a week.

Buffalo Jones, who has hunted game in the far West and Africa with the moving picture camera, will give his illustrated talk at Tremont Temple afternoons and evenings next week.

At the close of the Tuesday afternoon performance of "The Gingerbread Man," the Castle square company assembled, summoned Mr. and Mrs. Craig (Miss Mary Young), and presented them with the compliments of the season, together with a monogrammed silver tray, and a large copy of George Frederick Watts' famous painting, "Hope."

LOS ANGELES BUSINESS FIRMS, who desire advertisements to be classified with those from this city, may address THE MONITOR COMMITTEE, 626 and 640 H. W. Hellman bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

XMAS CLEARANCE SALE



SEE THEM MADE AT OUR FACTORY AND BUY THEM AT ONE HALF STORE PRICES

FRED—HENRY—CHARLES

Richenbro Bros., 44 High St.
2 doors from Federal St., toward Rowe's Wharf

OFFICES

TO LET—One-half small office, fine facilities; moderate expense; only one person now occupying. Apply Room 526 after 10:30, 6 Beacon st.

BOARD AND ROOMS—CHICAGO

NO PLACE LIKE HOME
But you can find it at the SCOTTISH INN
3055 Drexel Boulevard
New—Cozy—Congenial

ROOMS—NEW YORK

201 WEST 87TH—Business gentleman of prospective arrival, appreciative of exclusive social introductions; unusual room, nominal cost; appt. 1.

MAGAZINE AGENCIES

SUBSCRIPTIONS to all MAGAZINES and PAPERS; club rates; catalogues. WM. B. MULLEN, 1567 Locust st., Fkd., Philadelphia, Pa. Bell Phone.

POULTRY

300 R. I. R. R. and W. R. pullets, early hatched, some laying, at \$1 each; will ship C. O. D. or money order. GREEN FARM, 169 Howard st., Melrose, Mass. Phone 248-1.

NEW YEAR'S CARDS

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 6029-6031 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, Suite 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

WONDERFUL WORDS OF TRUTH

ENGRAVED SERIES

"The Wonderful Word" series are simply cards—but they are cards of the 22 card order, at once dignified, distinguished and different. Gold and Real Mother of Pearl blended with lovely tints and colors by the hand of the skilled artist engraver give them an exclusive character. Just what you need for New Year's Cards. 15 cents each, 2 for 25 cents. Full set of 6 for 75 cents. Post paid U. S.

Write for "Ideal Creations" sent post paid to all applicants.

BUNDE & UPMEYER CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED
An energetic, capable and resourceful representative for an Electric Vehicle Co., who desires to have an agency in Boston. Address L74 Monitor office.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

KANSAS CITY
ED. LOCKHART
House Painting and Hardwood Finishing
Signs and Stripping a Specialty
513 E. 10th St. Home Phone Main 9206

LAWYERS

WILLIAM DONAHUE
Attorney and Counselor at Law
1 Liberty Street, New York.

ROY I. GUTHMAN
COUNSELLOR AT LAW
220 Broadway, Phone 9706, N.Y. City

WILLIAM C. MAYNE
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

ELIJAH C. WOOD
Attorney and Counselor at Law
20 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

JOHN C. HIGDON
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
Central National Bank Bldg., St. Louis

De Forest M. Nelson, Herbert W. Packard
NEICE AND PACKARD, LAWYERS
627-9 Merchants Trust Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

G. G. RIPLEY, Lawyer
PEYTON BUILDING, SPOKANE, WASH.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

AGENTS WANTED

Yields Bigger Salary

Because it's good for unlimited repeat orders; every housewife and 90% of the stores need it; sells quickly, 100% profit, all or spare time; outfit light, easy to carry; no experience necessary; agents wanted, either sex; be your own boss; start now; write for complete and full details. Dept. 222, DUNLAP MFG. CO., Bloomington, Ill.

ENERGETIC men and women in every locality to demonstrate and sell the YALE VACUUM CLEANER (carpet sweeper type), the most efficient machine made; easiest to operate; backed by guarantee bond; exclusive territory; substantial advertising and full cooperation; liberal commission; quick sales; one man sold 6 in 6 hours; two novices sold 11 in a day; extra low price to general agents; write now for particulars. YALE VACUUM MANUFACTURING CO., 1025 Washington boulevard, Chicago.

HAVE YOU a few hours to spare? We want man or woman in each town. No capital needed. An hour's work shows dollars earned in spare time. Pocket sample, 400 per cent profit. G. C. MFG. CO. (Dept. 500), 201 Warren st., New York.

MANAGER WANTED

BUSINESS MANAGER wanted for an established photo engr. house; must be able to invest \$3000 or \$4000; fine opportunity. Add. W. F. CAIRNS, Atty., Lansing, Mich.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

LOS ANGELES ADVERTISEMENTS

PIANOS

Schubert Player-Pianos

To Save Money See Me Before You Buy and Not Afterwards.

GEO. H. BARNES.

The Schubert is one of the highest priced Pianos made today, and we can only afford to offer them at such low prices because of our new method of selling—DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO YOU.

Real Estate Market News T Wharf Activities Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Another Back Bay sale recently made and just recorded is the transfer from the Haverhill Trust Company to George D. Cox. The property is a brick residence located at 515 Audubon road, near Audubon circle, and includes 3154 square feet of land, valued at \$4700. The total assessment is \$17,900.

SEVERAL SOUTH END SALES

Frederick L. McGowan, 16 State street, has sold to James W. Daly his holdings at 118 to 124 West Canton street, consisting of 24 to 28 Ivanhoe street, consisting of five frame houses and 3285 square feet of land. The entire property is assessed for \$13,900, with \$5900 of it on the land. Daniel J. A'Hern sells an improved estate numbered 40, 47 and 50 Lawrence street, near Dartmouth street, to Charles S. Codrington, who reconveys to Charles R. Codrington, three three-story brick houses, together with 2970 square feet of land. The taxes are equally divided, being \$9000 on improvements and the same amount land.

Title to the Nickerson Home for Children has been transferred to Wong K. Nan et al. at 14 Tyler street, between Beach and Kneeland street, consisting of a 3½-story brick building, together with 1470 square feet of land, all assessed for \$8100. The lot carries \$5100.

TRANSFER IN DORCHESTER

Bernard Ferguson is the buyer of a frame house formerly owned by the David Currin estate, and numbered 37 Howe street, near Hancock street. There is a ground area of 3835 square feet of land, taxed for \$1000. The whole assessment is \$5800.

SALE IN NEWTON HIGHLANDS

Alford Brothers have sold for Fred A. Gay to William R. Reed a lot of land at the junction of Rockledge road and a private way, Newton Highlands, adjoining his estate and containing about 22,000 square feet.

NEW HAMPSHIRE FARM SOLD

Frank A. Clark has sold his homestead, stock and fruit farm situated on the Burnt Hill road, so-called, in the town of Warner, Merrimack county, New Hampshire, comprising 85 acres of land, together with an old-fashioned farmhouse of nine rooms, a large stock and hay barn and various outbuildings, a large apple orchard and a tract of timber land, including all farm implements. The estate was sold to L. B. Williams of Charlestown, who has already taken possession. The Chapin farm agency negotiated this transaction.

PRESIDENT-ELECT PREPARES FOR HIS STAUNTON VISIT

PRINCETON, N. J.—President-elect Wilson, who spent the holiday quietly at his home, planned to go to Trenton today on state business before leaving Friday for Staunton, Va., his native place, where on Saturday there will be a celebration for him.

Mrs. Louise and Casper Woodbridge, her brother, whose father is a cousin of the Governor, and a Chinese missionary were the only household guests over the holiday.

Congress probably will be called into extraordinary session by President-elect Wilson shortly after his inauguration, perhaps on March 15, and the principal legislation that will come before it will be tariff revision.

After a two-hours' conference Tuesday with Speaker Champ Clark, the President-elect declared that he would endeavor to meet the wishes of Democratic leaders in Congress.

STAUNTON, Va.—Probably the most spectacular feature of the celebration for President-elect Wilson, who is to arrive here Friday night, will be the heralding of the arrival in Virginia of the distinguished visitor by the glare of bonfires. From the time his special train crosses over the state line at Alexandria until it arrives in Staunton Governor Wilson's approach will be signaled by hundreds of bonfires.

The celebration will bring to Staunton prominent members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, state officials, including Governor Mann and hosts of friends of the President-elect. The celebration will include two receptions and end on Saturday with a parade, participated in by federal, state and other military organizations and other civic bodies, which will be reviewed by the President-elect.

Governor Wilson will be received by the Rev. A. M. Frazier, who is the official representative of the city and his host during his visit.

NEW ROAD TO WASHINGTON—WASHINGTON—A new railroad is to connect Washington and southern Maryland with the rich agricultural section of Virginia, comprising the counties of Norfolk, Warwick, York, Gloucester, Middlesex, King and Queen, King George, Prince William and Fairfax. The holding company is chartered at \$15,000 and authority is granted under the charter to increase the capital stock to \$5,000,000.

GEN. WOOD TO LEAD PARADE—WASHINGTON—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the army, will lead the inaugural parade March 4. His appointment as grand marshal is announced by Chairman Eustis of the inaugural committee.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange.

BOSTON (City Proper)
Jacob Swartz to Eida Heller, Worcester st.; q. \$1.
North End Sav. Bk. to Walter A. Kennedy, Shawmut ave. and Haven st.; q. \$1.
Walter A. Kennedy to President Realty Co., Shawmut ave. and Haven st.; q. \$1.
Daniel J. A'Hern to Charles S. Codrington, Lawrence st.; q. \$1.
Same to same, Lawrence st.; q. \$1.
Mary G. Grant to Lewis Pinausky, Lenox st.; q. \$1.
Louis Pinausky to Morris Brondy, Lenox st.; q. \$1.
Boston Water Power Co. to Charles A. Campbell, Peterborough and Kilmarnock st.; 5 lots; d. \$6210 cash, \$28,250 bond.
Paul Waters et al. to Catherine Waters, Bowers st.-Harrison ave.; 2 lots; q. \$1.
Alice M. Hyde et al. to Jacob Turpin, Dartmouth st.; q. \$1.
Charles S. Codrington to Charles R. Codrington, Lawrence st.; 3 lots; q. \$1.
Frederick L. McGowan to James W. Daly, W. Canton, Ivanhoe and Trumbull st.; w. \$1.
Schoon Home for Children to Wong K. Nan et al.; Tyler st.; q. \$1.
Haverhill Trust Co. to George D. Cox, Audubon road; w. \$1.
Boston Water Power Co. to Patrick Byrne, Queensbury st.; 3 lots; d. \$3018 cash, \$16,482 bond.

EAST BOSTON

Giuseppe Cusimano to Casimiro Cusimano, Liverpool st.; q. \$1.
ROXBURY
Jacob Swartz to Investment & Trust Assn., Washburn and Wabano st.; q. \$1.
Same to Louis Finn, Irwin av.; q. \$1.
Same to Israel Levin, Elbert st.; q. \$1.
Same to same, Elbert st.; q. \$1.
Same to same, Elbert st.; q. \$1.
Same to Meyer Heller, Winthrop st.; q. \$1.
Same to same, Winthrop st.; q. \$1.
Same to same, Winthrop st.; q. \$1.
David J. Segel to Joseph Rudnick, 3 lots; q. \$1.
E. Van Noorden Co. to William G. Kiefer, Magazine st. and Franklin st.; Ext'n; w. \$1.
William G. Kiefer to Samuel Singer, Magazine st. and Farnham st.; Ext'n; w. \$1.
Samuel Singer to E. Van Noorden Co., Magazine st. and Farnham st.; Ext'n; w. \$1.
Catherine Waters to Paul Waters et al., Ottawa st.; q. \$1.
Catherine Waters, gdn., to Paul Waters et al., Ottawa st.; q. \$200.
Frank L. Wolman to George Lohms, Bromley st.; q. \$1.
Hymen C. Bornstein to Edmond J. Trotter, Washington st.; q. \$1.

DORCHESTER

Jacob Swartz to Israel Levin, Dunn's Park; 4 lots; q. \$1.
Joseph I. Stewart to Maud A. Fairfield, Baird st.; q. \$1.
Jacob Swartz to Myer Keller, Clagton and Dorchester sts.; q. \$1.
John H. Sasse to Paolo Cespi, Norfolk av.; q. \$1.
David Currier to Bernard Ferguson, Hill av.; q. \$1.
Ellen Lovitt to William H. Cowan, Blue Hill av.; 2 lots; q. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY

Vincent Juliano to Gerardo M. Balaban et ux., Ormiston st.; w. \$1.
BRIGHTON
Mary N. Downes to Newell D. Atwood, Waverly st.; rel.; \$1.
CHELSEA
Carrie M. O'Neill to William D. Peck, Jefferson av.; w. \$1.
REVERE
Lizette Nickerson to Minerva Nickerson, Crest av.; q. \$1.
Jacob Swartz to Myer Heller, Beach st.; q. \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:
Stamford st., 5, ward 8; Jacob Silverstein, M. M. Kaiman; brick tenements.
Commercial ter., 4, ward 25; Wm. F. Brennan, M. N. Clary; frame dwelling.
Main st., 388, ward 4; John M. Miller; fire dwelling.
Stillman st., 42-46, ward 6; Harry B. Golden; alter mercantile.

STATE AND NATION BEGIN AN INQUIRY INTO COAL PRICES

Inquiry as to the cause of the high price of coal in New England has been begun by the government. Acting upon instructions from A. Bruce Bielaski, justice chief of the department of justice, Washington, Frederick P. Schmid, special agent of the United States bureau of investigation, is devoting his attention for the present to the status of business near Boston.

The investigation was instigated by Attorney-General Wickersham. At the same time the Massachusetts state police are investigating the coal situation in Boston also. Work will begin to determine the supply on hand in the yards of local retail dealers. The dealers allege that the supply is so small that they are forced to increase the price. The United Improvement Association has claimed that the shortage does not warrant an advance of 75 cents a ton, however.

NAVY DISCIPLINE STUDIED

WASHINGTON—Major Charles B. Hatch, United States marine corps, will sail Jan. 4 for England to study the detention system in force at Aldershot barracks, and will confer there with Colonel G. Haines, the originator of the system as a means for the correction of minor misdemeanors.

ATTLEBORO ELKS TO BUILD

ATTLEBORO, Mass.—Attleboro lodge of Elks is soon to have a new lodge home. A meeting was held on Wednesday at which it was decided to purchase land near the center of the town on which a building will be erected in 1913. The lodge will also be incorporated.

BARN FIRE IN ARLINGTON

Fire departments of Somerville and Arlington were called early yesterday to extinguish a fire in the barn of John P. Squire at 112 Lake street, Arlington, which did about \$5000 damage.

SHIPPING NEWS

The British steamship Alcazar, which stranded Monday off Cape Lookout, N. C., and was abandoned by the crew, was picked up today by the steamer Dorchester of the Merchants and Miners line, 65 miles southwest of the cape. Capt. A. Garrod and the crew of 26 men were picked by the tug Columbia and landed at Wilmington, N. C. The tug freed the steamer from the reef, but was unable to tow it into port because of the adverse conditions. The revenue cutter Seminole was dispatched to find the derelict, which was bound from Port a Paix, Hayti, to Chester, Pa., when wrecked, and is standing by her.

The Alcazar is owned by the Inter-American Steamship Company.

Isaac C. Harvey, one of the leading lobster dealers of Boston, is building a new smack for the local industry. The craft is to embrace all the latest ideas in modern auxiliary schooner construction and is expected to be ready for service next March. The new vessel will be built from Boston and is to be a two-masted schooner, 60 feet in length, with a 15-foot beam and seven foot depth of hold. She is to be equipped with a 26-horsepower engine and will make frequent trips to Nova Scotia waters, returning about every fortnight. She will be launched from the builders' yard at Rockport, Mass., early in March.

Contrary to general expectations, only 10 fishing vessels were at T wharf when dealers opened up their stalls for business today. A larger fleet was expected and a few stragglers came into port later in the day. All but one of the vessels, however, had what is classed as a large fare, so that the total receipts were sufficient to supply the dealers. Prices remained firm. Arrivals were: Steamer Crest 88,800 pounds; steamer Foam 58,100, steamer Surf 61,300, schooners Fannie E. Prescott 37,500, Fannie Belle Atwood 52,000, Thomas S. Gorton 39,000, Governor Foss 37,500, Lillian 30,000, Josie and Phoebe 33,000 and Lizzie A. Oakes 3000. Quotations per hundredweight by dealers follow: Steak cut \$10.25, market cod \$4.75, haddock \$0.75, pollock \$3, large hake \$0.75, medium hake \$4.75 and cusk \$3.50.

Although leaving the upper harbor Tuesday morning, the Leyland line steamers Iberian and Lancastrian anchored at quarantine and did not proceed to sea until early Wednesday morning, on account of unfavorable conditions. The Iberian sailed for Manchester, and the Lancastrian was bound for London.

Several incoming coastwise steamers reached port Wednesday and late Tuesday night, having been delayed by adverse conditions. Among them were the Lexington, Captain Chase, from Philadelphia, and the H. M. Whitney from New York.

Captain Winram of the revenue cutter Itasca was in port Wednesday so that his men might spend the holiday ashore. The Gresham is still at South Baltimore receiving an overhaul.

Reports from St. Pierre, Miq., say that the three-masted British schooner Aldine, bound from Boston for St. Pierre and St. Johns, has been wrecked on the Nova Scotia coast.

The Aldine loaded at gas house wharf, where she was attached at the instigation of a Philadelphia concern for a debt. After filing a bond of \$2500, however, the vessel was released and proceeded for St. Pierre and Burnt Island. She had one of the most varied cargoes to be taken out of port in so small a vessel in several years.

The crew of the Aldine left the vessel in a dory and were successful in reaching Vauquiers island.

Little damage resulted to the British steamers Merion and Oceano, which recently collided in Delaware bay, it was learned upon their arrival at Philadelphia. Passengers on the Merion for Liverpool will probably be sent from New York on another vessel. The Oceano was inbound with a cargo of iron.

The steamship Cleveland of the Hamburg-American line, now cruising around the world with 500 tourists aboard, arrived at Manila on Dec. 21.

Postponement of the next sailing of the twin screw steamship Niagara, from New York for France, to Dec. 30, has been announced by the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. The vessel was scheduled to sail on Dec. 28.

Bound to the aid of an unknown three-masted schooner, the revenue cutter Itasca sailed from her anchorage at

ARCHBOLD CASE ARGUMENTS READ

WASHINGTON—Members of the Senate who remained here over the holiday recess are studying today the arguments in the impeachment trial of Judge Archbald submitted Tuesday in printed form by the House managers and attorneys for the defense.

The arguments are regarded as important, because no claim is made in the Archbald case that the acts charged constituted crimes or misdemeanors punishable in the courts. They also discussed the disputed point of whether an official may be impeached for acts done before he entered upon his existing office.

Rowe's wharf shortly before noon today. The schooner was sighted off Pamette river, near Chatham, flying signals of distress from her rigging.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived
Str Herman Winter, Smith, New York.
Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland, Me.
Tug Nemasket, Hammond, New York, towing barges Lansford and Tamaqua, from Elizabethport, and Gibson, from Newport News.

Tug Tamaqua, Isaksen, Portland, twg bgs Temple, do; Bear Ridge, Salem for Philadelphia.

Tug Joshua Lovett, Coffin, Newport News, twg bgs Dora, do, and Henry Endicott, Philadelphia.

Tug Sadie Ross, Ross, Rockport, Mass.
Tug Pallas, Ford, Beverly, Mass.
Tug Confidence, Kemp, Rockport, Mass.

Tug Orion, Doane, Portland, Me.
Str Seacommet, Smith, Sewalls Point, Cleared

Str Indian, Payne, Philadelphia.
Str Lexington, Nickerson, Norfolk.

Str H M Whitney, Colberth, New York.
Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland.

Schr Ella Clifton, White, Kennebec for Seaside.

Tg Murrell, Dunton, Norfolk, twg bg Cassie for Lynn.

Tg Triton, Partridge, Norfolk, twg bg Portsmouth.

Sailed
Tgs Pallas, twg bg Lansford, Salem; Confidence, Lynn; Mercury, Rockport, Mass.

Tgs Standard, New York, twg bg S O Co N 38; Waltham, New York, twg bgs Greenwood and Bristol; Tamaqua, Philadelphia, twg bgs Temple, Bear Ridge and Brookside, twg Swatara, twg bg Marion, for Philadelphia.

Strs Limon (Br) for Port Limon; Indian, for Philadelphia; Lexington, Norfolk; H M Whitney, New York.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Strs Hellig Olav, Copenhagen and Christiania, etc.; Antilles, New Orleans; Fredmes, Havana; Surgut, Port Talbot; Willkommen, Stockholm and Shields; Meissen, Hamburg; Queen Helena, Buenos Aires; Carib, Georgetown and Wilmington, N. C.

Strs Minneapolis, London; Thespis, Santos, Rio Janeiro, Bahia and Barbados; Prinz August Wilhelm, Port Limon, Colon, Kingston, Santiago and Fortune Island; Algonquin, Azua, San Domingo, Macoris, Sanchez, Samana, Puerto Guanantamo, Tampico; Kotonia, Progresso; El Valle, Galveston; San Jacinto, Galveston; El Monte, New Orleans; Robert M. Thompson, New Orleans; Lampasas, Mobile, Tampa and Key West; Arapahoe, Jacksonville and Charleston, S. C.; Ruth, Georgetown; Nyndford, Newport News; Jefferson, Newport News and Norfolk; Onondaga, Brunswick; derelict destroyer Seneca; tg Argo, twg two bgs.

RUSSELL CLUB MEN VOTING ON UNION QUESTION



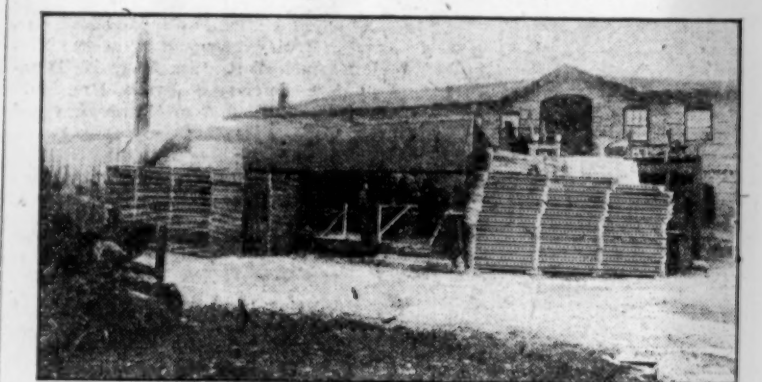
NORMAN R. DOYLE
Whose successor as head of firemen's club is elected today

Boston firemen who are members of the Russell Club, of which Norman R. Doyle is president, meet this afternoon to decide whether a union affiliated with the A. F. of L. will be formed within the department. This project has not the approval of Charles H. Cole, fire commissioner, who declares that such an organization would imply a divided authority.

Firemen in many sections of the country are interested in the result of the vote. The membership of the club is said to be 735, there being but few privates on the force who are not members.

Officers are also elected today. Ladderman Samuel A. Dwight of ladder 5, South Boston; Hoseman William J. Porter of engine 4, Duffin street, and Joseph F. Coleman of engine 17, Meeting House hill, are candidates for president. Ladderman Theodore P. Galipeau of ladder 14 and Hoseman Daniel J. Loney of engine 2 are candidates for secretary.

PORTABLE HOCKEY RINKS ARE MADE



Spruce boards at Franklin park to be used in constructing sections which will be transferred to playgrounds

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings	
EASTBOUND	
*La Provence, for New York	Dec. 26
*President Lincoln, for Hamburg	Dec. 26
*Virginia, for Havre	Dec. 26
*Marquette, for New York	Dec. 26
*Minneapolis, for London	Dec. 26
*Majestic, for Southampton	Dec. 26
*Martha Washington, for Naples	Dec. 26
Russia, for Rotterdam	Dec. 26
Canadian, for Liverpool	Dec. 26
Stellian, for Glasgow	Dec. 26
Arable, for Liverpool	Dec. 26
Duna L'Anse, for New York	Dec. 26
Pinckland, for New York	Dec. 26
Martha Washington, for New York	Dec. 26
Memnonine, for Boston	Dec. 26
Sailings from Rotterdam	
New Amsterdam, for New York	Jan. 4
Noordam, for New York	Jan. 11
Ryndam, for New York	Jan. 18
Potsdam, for New York	Jan. 25
Sailings from Genoa	
Stampana, for New York	Dec. 26
Chinatti, for New York	Dec. 26
Canopic, for Boston	Dec. 26
Berlin, for New York	Dec. 26
Sailings from Trieste	
Urania, for New York	Dec. 26
Alice, for New York	Dec. 26
Martha Washington, for New York	Dec. 26
Argentina, for New York	Dec. 26
Pannonia, for New York	Dec. 26
Sailings from Fiume	
Urania, for New York	Dec. 26
Lacolia, for New York	Dec. 26

Transatlantic Sailings	
WESTBOUND	
*Korea, for Hongkong	Dec. 27
*Sieria, for Sydney	Dec. 27
*Lord Curzon, for Hongkong	Dec. 27
*Inala Maru, for Hongkong	Dec. 27

EASTBOUND	
Sailings from Hongkong	
Awa Maru, for Seattle	Dec. 31
Nile, for San Francisco	Dec. 31
Sailings from Yokohama	
Manchuria, for San Francisco	Dec. 26
Chio Maru, for Seattle	Dec. 31
Tamba Maru, for Seattle	Dec. 31
Sailings from San Francisco	
Ventura, for San Francisco	Dec. 27
China, for San Francisco	Dec. 31
Marama, for San Francisco	Dec. 31

Sailings from London	
Minnetonka, for New York	Dec. 26
Mesaba, for New York	Dec. 26
Minnehaha, for New York	Dec. 26

Sailings from Southampton	
President Grant, for New York	Dec. 26
St. Paul, for New York	Dec. 26
Victoria Luis, for New York	Dec. 26
Minnetonka, for New York	Dec. 26
Kaiser Wilhelm II, for New York	Dec. 26
Philadelphia, for New York	Dec. 26
Kaiser Auguste Victoria, for New York	Dec. 26
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York	Dec. 26
Majestic, for New York	Dec. 26
Minneapolis, for New York	Dec. 26
President Lincoln, for New York	Dec. 26
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for New York	Dec. 26
New York, for New York	Dec. 26
America, for New York	Dec. 26
St. Louis, for New York	Dec. 26
Oceanic, for New York	Dec. 26

Sailings from Glasgow	
California, for New York	Dec. 26
Sundair, for New York	Dec. 26
Corinthian, for Portland	Dec. 26
Caledonia, for New York	Dec. 26
Proctor, for New York	Dec. 26
Scandinavia, for Portland	Dec. 26
Cape Horn, for New York	Dec. 26
Sicilian, for Boston	Dec. 26

Sailings from Hamburg	
President Grant, for New York	Dec. 26
Victoria Luis, for New York	Dec. 26
Kaiser Auguste Victoria, for New York	Dec. 26
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York	Dec. 26
Majestic, for New York	Dec. 26
Minneapolis, for New York	Dec. 26
President Lincoln, for New York	Dec. 26
America, for New York	Dec. 26
St. Louis, for New York	Dec. 26
Patricia, for New York	Dec. 26

Sailings from Bremen	
Bremen, for New York	Dec. 26
Rhein, for New York	Dec. 26
Kaiser Wilhelm II, for New York	Dec. 26
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York	Dec. 26
Barbarossa, for New York	Dec. 26
Seydlitz, for New York	Dec. 26

Sailings from New York	
La Savole, for New York	Dec. 26
Chicago, for New York	Dec. 26

Sailings from London	
Minnetonka, for New York	Dec. 26
Mesaba, for New York	Dec. 26
Minnehaha, for New York	Dec. 26

Sailings from Southampton	
President Grant, for New York	Dec. 26
St. Paul, for New York	Dec. 26
Victoria Luis, for New York	Dec. 26
Minnetonka, for New York	Dec. 26
Kaiser Wilhelm II, for New York	Dec. 26
Philadelphia, for New York	Dec. 26
Kaiser Auguste Victoria, for New York	Dec. 26
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York	Dec. 26
Majestic, for New York	Dec. 26
Minneapolis, for New York	Dec. 26
President Lincoln, for New York	Dec. 26
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for New York	Dec. 26
New York, for New York	Dec. 26
America, for New York	Dec. 26
St. Louis, for New York	Dec. 26
Oceanic, for New York	Dec. 26

Sailings from Glasgow	
California, for New York	Dec. 26
Sundair, for New York	Dec. 26
Corinthian, for Portland	Dec. 26
Caledonia, for New York	Dec. 26
Proctor, for New York	Dec. 26
Scandinavia, for Portland	Dec. 26

Latest Market Reports :: Investment News

REVIEW OF THE COAL TRADE FOR THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS

A New High Record of Production Notwithstanding Anthracite Shortage, the Bituminous Output Having Been Enormous—Heavy Increase in Demand

NEW YORK—While the year 1911 disappointed those who expected it to keep up the record breaking habit of the American coal trade and fell slightly behind the figures for 1910, the year now closing has seen so great a tonnage produced that it not only establishes definitely a new trade record for itself, but, as one might say, has something to spare for the deficiencies of 1911, according to the Coal Trade Journal. All this has been achieved despite a serious interruption of the operation of the anthracite mines, and more or less unsettling of bituminous matters in the spring, pending settlements in one district and another, following the general settlement arrived at in Cleveland at the opening of the spring season.

The bituminous output has made up for any shortcomings in the anthracite tonnage, and the large production thereof has been achieved naturally enough in view of the increase in manufacturing and railroad traffic and in foreign trade, as well as the multiplication of usage for various public utilities, such as gas and electric companies, which are using a constantly increasing tonnage of coal. Demand having been brisk in all directions, once it was well established that the political campaign was not to be the unsettling factor that it has been in some presidential years, it followed as a matter of course, that the output of bituminous coal mounted high above 400,000,000 tons, and with anthracite showing a total production of more than 80,000,000 net tons, it seems safe to set down a total of 500,000,000 net tons and more as the year's output, outstripping by fully 40,000,000 tons the high mark established in 1910.

The fact that the capacity of the anthracite mines is now increasing but slowly, despite many modern improvements, and many active efforts to meet the requirements of the trade, is well indicated by the course of events subsequent to the termination of the suspension prevailing during April and the greater part of May. Despite the most strenuous exertions it has been impossible to make up even one-half of the tonnage that was lost. The eight weeks of idleness, coupled with the two or three weeks of preparation necessary to get all collieries on a good working basis again, involved beyond doubt a loss of 11,000,000 tons of output, and deficiency, compared with 1911, has been reduced to only 6,000,000 tons at present. The demand for hard coal is such that notwithstanding an increasing price due to greater cost of production, we shall probably see most active trade conditions in that line for years to come. Yet with the present rate of production is such, and the limitations of the supply are such, that we shall see only a very moderate increase from year to year in the amount shipped to market.

Whatever shortcomings hard coal may display in this direction it is certain that bituminous will give a good account of itself, for we have seen in the recent past that the curtailment from normal rate of production is made up sooner or later and the established principle of a doubling every decade is not likely to be seriously interfered with for a long while to come. The extent of the annual increase on such a basis—10 per cent of some 400,000,000 tons—may in itself give a good idea of the extent of the bituminous coal trade. A moment's reflection as to this vast amount being merely the annual gain in itself highly significant of the extent of the industry at the present time.

It is gratifying to note that the developments of the year have put the soft coal trade in a much more satisfactory condition. After a long period of depression it has been realized at last how great and persistent is the demand for coal, even in times of depression. While purchasers may at times undertake to make a point against the shippers by declaring that they are not in need of tonnage, the trade is gradually becoming thoroughly convinced of the amount of coal that is required daily throughout the year and broad statements as to no coal being needed when the market is temporarily over-stocked to a slight extent are now received, usually, with a grain of salt. This was well illustrated in the seaboard trade during the summer months. There was considerable stocking up done by some manufacturing concerns in the month of March, preparatory to suspension of work April 1 and after the mines resumed in May and June many and varied were the tales as to this company or that company having enough coal to last for six months. As a matter of fact, those who deferred purchases under this plea expecting to secure tonnage to better advantage later on had to pay a substantial increase when the active days of the early fall season came on.

It has been realized too how frequently the excess tonnage that has troubled the market has been a relatively small amount, for while numerous calculations have been made as to the capacity of the soft coal mines of the country, these have been based upon each mine securing its full quota of cars and of men, whereas in fact both cars and men are scarce when coal is most in demand, and the theoretical capacity of a colliery is found to be far above its actual annual figure. It seems probable that with the demand for coal growing up to the capacity of the mines (for there has been little en-

couragement to open many new mines in the recent past) the sentiment of the trade will so shape itself as to give more heed to what has been said as to supply and demand by many of those interested in the welfare of the industry. Within a comparatively few years we have seen the anthracite trade pass from surplus tonnage conditions to a status of almost continuous stringency, and it is evident that in the years to come the bituminous trade will pass through a similar process. We realize that from a geological standpoint the coal supplies of the country have scarcely been touched, but it is plain every year that the readily accessible coal reserves in the districts tributary to the large consuming centers are becoming less plentiful all the time. The fact that one important company has successfully ventured into the mountains of eastern Kentucky to develop a coal field for the benefit of middle western markets amply illustrates the truth of this proposition.

As the trade was influenced by pessimism in the preceding year, so it is quite likely that the optimism in various lines made a good impression during the past 12 months and attracted greater attention to fundamental principles that were in reality quite as actual a year ago as they are today. And undoubtedly, as in 1902, the condition of the anthracite market, the firm, not to say independent, attitude that the producers thereof were justified in assuming, unquestionably gave some backbone to the soft coal trade, and therefore was highly beneficial. Much has been said as to the propriety of the producers of soft coal allowing consumers to dictate prices to them to such a degree as has been done in the past, but with the competition that characterizes the soft coal industry, as a general thing, it requires strong extraneous influences to bring about a change of front. This year, it is gratifying to say, such a change of front has been made in whole districts, or even states, and some producers, we surmise, have learned with astonishment how easy it is to get a fairly high price for their commodity when the buyer wants it and the producer will not sell it at a less figure. Naturally the buyers' offer will always be a modest one, but there is no reason why the seller should not have a voice in the disposal of his product.

Particularly is it in order for a higher price for soft coal to prevail in view of the increased cost of production. We must get away entirely from those figures of a dollar or less that have been so much heard of in times gone by. The miners are getting more money and surely their pay is not excessive when loyal, full-time service is rendered. They are engaged in a highly necessary vocation, which should provide for them profitable recompense—as well as any other useful calling. All mine supplies are more expensive than they used to be, and the machinery which is a prime requisite for the operation of large, deep mines requires a certain allowance per ton of output. Selling expenses are greater than they formerly were, and even the matter of return on capital is now on a higher basis in the money markets of the world than it was ten years ago. So while better prices have prevailed in the soft coal trade during the year, and the outlook is for a still better figure in 1913, we feel confident that the market is due for still higher figures in the years to come unless there shall be some great world-wide readjustment of values on a downward basis. And as such a change could arise only from an abrupt curtailment of the world's gold supply, the time seems far distant when we shall see the low figures of the past on soft coal.

The need for additional revenue has been the main theme in our reviews of the past two years, and it is gratifying that we can now record an improvement in this direction. A feature requiring further attention, perhaps, is the influence of the annual contract upon the year's results, and in this direction, too, we think that 1912 will give a good account of itself and point the way to future betterment. Naturally there is a desire to enter into contracts for tonnage in the spring, in order to be assured of steady operation during the summer months, but it has been found in all too many cases during the past year that the operator who thought he was contracted for only 50 or 60 per cent of his output at spring prices has in reality obligated himself to supply 80 or 90 per cent, possibly 100 or more than 100 per cent of his available tonnage at a low price, leaving little or nothing to be sold at the advantageous prices of the fall season; in fact, many have had to buy coal at a figure that netted a substantial loss in order to fill their contracts. A determination to contract a smaller amount of coal at the beginning of the season would not only show in better contract figures, but would leave the careful operator in a better position to take advantage of the development of the fall.

Naturally the interference with production by reason of short car supply has aroused a storm of protest in many quarters, and there have been many demands for increased service. But we do not think it reasonable to expect a return to the over-supply condition of the past. There must be a better distribution of the soft coal movement throughout the

MOVEMENT OF NEW ISSUES A LONDON MARKET FEATURE

Remarkable Output at the Year's End Notwithstanding Fear of a Stringency of Money Is Entertained

THE UNDERWRITERS

LONDON—The most interesting London stock market feature is probably the new issue movement. The end of the year, despite fears of monetary stringency, is seeing a remarkable output of new issues, not merely concerned with well-known quarters badly in need of money. Prominent among the latter is Canada, in connection with which small municipalities are desirous of offering something like £10,000,000 of bonds within the near future. Some Canadian banks are reported to be somewhat congested, owing to over-financing.

In November British Portland Cement debentures to amount of £450,000 were offered, and underwriters had to take over 90 per cent. They took 75 per cent of a million sterling issue by Alberta, 40 per cent of a New Westminster loan, 21 per cent of a Queensland loan, etc.

Within the last year or two there has been a great change in underwriting methods in the city. The private investor was formerly not much concerned with these operations, and underwriting circles were fairly limited. With the accession of thousands of wealthy investors to underwriting circles, there is quite a new situation. These investors do not as a rule underwrite more than they care to absorb, even if they may temporarily choose to finance stocks left on their hands by assistance from the banks. They are practically investors applying for a new issue and taking all the advantages of an underwriting commission. If the general public choose to come along, as they eventually do, and relieve them of the amounts left with them at a substantial profit, so much the better for the underwriters.

Retirement from the stock exchange of the century-old and powerful firm of Messrs. Herbert Wegg Russell is no doubt partly due to the increase in stock exchange commissions and recent rules in relation thereto. These rules are causing a good deal of trouble and inconvenience, and many think will interfere with public business. Important foreign influences have recently come in touch with the firm, involving big continental business, and it has, therefore, decided to commence operations in the new year as a great finance and issuing house.

NOTE ISSUE OF PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA—The Pennsylvania railroad has put out an issue of short-term notes. Details have been kept secret, but it is learned that not less than \$5,000,000 of notes running from six months to one year have been sold or are about to be sold to a syndicate headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. upon a 5½ per cent basis.

It is rumored that the railroad will do some new financing early in the coming year and it is intimated that the present short-term issue will be refunded when the stock issue is made.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par. Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding periods in 1911 as follows:

	1912	1911
Exchanges	\$28,730,140	\$26,807,740
Balances	1,284,730	1,002,560
United States treasury	30,000	30,000
Debit balance at clearing house today	\$31,438.	

ESTIMATE OF FARM ANIMALS

WASHINGTON—At 2 p. m. on Jan. 29 the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture will issue an estimate of the number and value on Jan. 1, 1913, of horses, cattle, sheep and swine on farms and ranges of the United States.

year, and a steady working away from the effort to do half the year's tonnage in a few weeks in the fall season. And indeed the condition of the labor supply is such as to emphasize the idea that bituminous coal, like anthracite, must be gotten forward well in advance and that there must not be the long periods of idleness that characterize operations in some districts during the late spring and all the summer. Developments of European life have been such as to have a permanent influence upon our labor supply, and now that prosperity has so plainly manifested itself throughout the United States and the demand for coal is going ahead with as much activity and vigor as in the best days of the past, the fact will be made very plain that it is a commodity of great usefulness, that has a great intrinsic value and that an offer thereof at a reasonable price is not to be turned aside with the idea that tonnage can be had at any time at the buyer's figure. This circumstance has prevailed, we know, to a considerable extent in the past, but if we are not mistaken we shall get further away from this as the years go by.

ANNUAL REPORT CUBAN-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY

The report of the Cuban-American Sugar Company for the year ended Sept. 30 last shows in comparison with the previous year as follows:

	1912	1911
Gr. sug. sales less com.	\$16,318,836	\$15,791,125
Molasses sales	313,643	43,379
Miscellaneous inc.	600,711	36,793
Total earnings	17,233,190	15,871,307
Prod. and mfg. costs	14,831,470	16,050,050
Interest on bonds	2,200,121	847,863
Depreciation	570,488	75,000
Discount on bonds	65,000	7,000
Int. on bonds	232,043	24,676
Int. on bills pay. etc.	234,742	114,924
Total deductions	1,521,834	252,325
Profit for the year	\$2,888,727	\$35,370

The surplus account shows:

	1912	1911
Surplus Oct. 1, 1911	\$1,771,532	
Collateral trust fund and surplus	147,000	
Profit for year ended Sept. 30, 12	2,888,727	
Total	\$2,787,418	
Surplus Oct. 1, 1912	178,000	
Surplus fund provisions	128,141	
Dividends on preferred stock	352,566	
Total	\$658,507	
Surplus Sept. 30 last	\$1,918,711	

The balance sheet as of Sept. 30 last shows:

ASSETS	
Property, plants and fixtures	\$21,280,282
Advances during the year	1,498,626
Sundry permanent investments	30,373
Good will	3,929,346
Securities in hand of trustees	7,000
Work animals, live stocks and equipment	706,388
Advances to colonies and contractors (after deducting reserve for bad and doubtful accounts)	1,155,889
Raw materials supplied, merchandise, etc.	1,077,418
Accounts and bills receivable (after deducting reserve for bad and doubtful accounts)	1,643,880
Cash in bank and on hand	284,223
Discount	902,280
Improvements on land	341,712
Unexpired insurance, etc.	87,012
Total	\$33,935,130

LIABILITIES

Capital stock	\$15,000,400
Common stock of Colonial Sugar Co. in hands of public	500,100
Collateral trust fund outstanding	9,380,000
Bonds of subsidiary companies	5,000
Real estate mortgages and loans	440,365
Bills payable	1,133,980
Payables to colonies and contractors	141,204
Interest accrued	180,300
Dividend on preferred stock for three months to Sept. 30, 1911	300,425
Surplus	138,141
Reserve for depreciation	34,525
Reserve for bad and doubtful accounts	1,924,972
Surplus	1,918,711
Total	\$33,935,130

BONDS AT LOWEST LEVEL OF PRICES IN FIVE YEARS

NEW YORK—The average price of 25 representative railroad bonds at present indicates that the bond market has declined to a new low level for the past five years. New low levels have not been uncommon in that time, however, as there has been almost a steady decline from the high point reached in December, 1908, following the panic. The average price of the 25 bonds is now 94½ points below the price at that time.

Since the first of the current year there has been a decline of nearly 2½ points, from an average price around 91 to the present figure of 88½ per cent. This is the largest loss in value that has taken place in any of the past four years. The 1½ point drop from December, 1908, to the end of January, 1909, following the 12-point uninterrupted advance after the panic, made the total decline for 1909 only two points.

The following table shows the course of the averages for the past four years:

	1912	1911	1910	1909
January	91.45	91.45	92.75	93.75
February	91.45	91.45	92.75	93.75
March	91.45	91.45	92.75	93.75
April	91.45	91.45	92.75	93.75
May	91.45	91.45	92.75	93.75
June	91.45	91.45	92.75	93.75
July	91.45	91.45	92.75	93.75
August	91.45	91.45	92.75	93.75
September	91.45	91.45	92.75	93.75
October	91.45	91.45	92.75	93.75
November	91.45	91.45	92.75	93.75
December	91.45	91.45	92.75	93.75

Not one of the 25 bonds is selling above its last year's level. The declines run from fractions of a point in some of the issues to six points in Frisco refunding 4s and seven points in Rock Island collaterals.

PREPARING FOR COMING CROPS

NEW YORK—Preparations for next season's crops are already under way. At the Kansas City stock yards, buyers of plantation mules are in evidence from Arkansas and Louisiana. In the pasturing regions farther west the cattlemen are beginning to close their contracts for next season. The demand is already such, even with smaller herds, that rates have advanced \$1 to \$1.50 over those of last season. A year ago the minimum rate was \$5 and up to \$7; but this season as high as \$8 has been offered, and some contracts have been closed at \$7.50.

ILLINOIS BRICK CO.

CHICAGO—It is understood that the earnings of the Illinois Brick Company this year will place the corporation in the best financial position it has ever been. The statement to be issued at the stockholders' meeting in February will show floating indebtedness reduced to a minimum and a fair surplus besides.

RAILROADS MUST RENEW DEPLETED CAR EQUIPMENT

Heavy Traffic Demands Are Likely to Necessitate Large Purchases of Freight Cars During the Coming Year

OUTPUT FOR YEAR

Statistics bear out the utterances by car builders of the necessity of the railroads in the next 12 months renewing at last their depleted car equipment. It can be shown that in 1911 each freight car was doing 10 per cent more work than in 1908. This year railroad traffic has increased by leaps and bounds, but the actual output of new cars in 1911 was at a record low point, and continued at low ebb until last summer.

Orders for cars in the third quarter of this year at last assumed large proportions, totaling 75,000 cars, and the last three months of 1912 will probably show a like amount of orders. Most of the cars, of course, ordered since October will not be delivered till 1913. Three months' delivery is the best the equipment companies can offer now.

A normal output of freight cars is about 175,000 cars per annum. There are in existence today on American roads 2,187,000 cars. Assuming a normal life of 15 years this means the construction of 145,000 cars just to provide for those "scrapped." In addition, 30,000 more cars on an average are necessary to provide for the normal growth of the country's traffic.

The period from 1908 until 1911 was one of strict economy on the part of the railroads in their policies toward equipment purchase. Average number of freight cars built per annum for these four years was only 104,800, viz:

	Fr. cars ordered	Fr. cars built
1911	133,117	105,507
1910	141,204	185,377
1909	180,300	90,419
1908	62,000	78,271
Average	131,580	104,800

The discrepancy in the total cars ordered and those built is due to cancellation of orders. Notwithstanding the small production of freight cars in this period, railroad traffic increased in substantial proportions. Aggregate gross earnings of American railroads advanced 18 per cent from 1908 to 1911, and the ton mileage increased 19 per cent. The number of cars on our roads in this period, on the other hand, grew only 8 per cent from 2,020,000 to 2,187,000. Reducing the ton mileage to a per cent basis, we find that whereas each car in 1908 did 106,000 ton-miles of service, in 1911 each unit of freight equipment was performing 118,000 ton-miles, an increase of 10 per cent. This is brought out in the following table:

	1911	1908
Gross earnings	\$2,848,468,965	\$2,407,019,810
Ton miles	228,226,943	215,085,452
Fr. cars owned	2,187,012	2,020,365
Ton miles per freight car	118,200	106,700

Output of cars in the current year is not expected to total 200,000, although cars ordered will probably approach 235,000. This is explained by the fact that the buying movement did not set in until the middle of 1912 and a large bulk of the cars ordered in recent months will not be built until 1913. This output of almost 200,000 cars compares with only 99,000 built in 1911 and 185,000 in 1910.

NEW YORK STATE BANK CALL SOON

NEW YORK—A call for condition of state banks and trust companies is due, and will be issued before close of the year. This will be the fourth call this year. The last call for state institutions came Sept. 9.

Since the change in the banking law, which obviates publishing condition of the trust companies on Jan. 1, as in former years, the fourth and last call has been shifted as late as possible, so as to coincide very nearly with the old date. There was some objection raised to doing away with the customary Jan. 1 statement of trust companies. Last year the fourth call came Dec. 21.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine continues slow of sale, and the market retains a tame appearance, with dealers quoting 41½ cents.

Rosin—The movement is slow and unimportant, with only jobbing sales reported and quotations are nominally unchanged.

Common \$6.20, Gen Sam E \$6.25, graded B \$6.30, D \$6.30, E \$6.30, F \$6.35, G \$6.40, H \$6.45, I \$6.45, K \$7.10, M \$7.70, N \$8.35, W G \$9, W W \$9.10.

Tar and pitch—Dull and uninteresting markets are noted, with quotations unchanged at \$6 for tar and \$4.25 for pitch.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits, 31s. Rosin, common, 15s 1½d.

LONDON—Turpentine quiet at 30s. Rosin, American standard, quiet at 15s. Rosin, American fine, quiet at 19s 6d.

WILMINGTON—Rosin weak; good, \$5.30. Spirits, weak; machine, 37½¢. Tar quiet at \$2.20; turpentine, hard, \$3; soft, \$4; virgin, \$2.

The Mutual National Bank of Boston

40 STATE STREET
DIRECTORS
C. H. W. POSTER, Pres.
W. S. CRANE, 3d Vice-Pres.
ALEXANDER H. LADD
GEORGE U. CROCKER
GEORGE W. COBB
WM. H. STICKNEY, Cashier

which are worthy of consideration. It is owned entirely and managed by a few men, who give to it daily attention—yet it never loans to its Directors, nor can it loan more than \$20,000 to any one person or firm. For these reasons it has no attractions for promoting or speculative accounting which must be carried in times of financial trouble. It is independent in fact and spirit. Its affairs and its premises are concentrated, and on that account its Directors can have a more intimate knowledge of all its matters, and its officials can be more available for information and advice, and its statements can be at the better disposal of those who would investigate its policy and credit.

LIGHTER DEMANDS FOR WOOL MARK END OF CALENDAR YEAR

Shipments on Earlier Orders From the Mills Continue in Good Volume, Reducing Stocks of the Dealers to a Small Quantity to Be Carried Over Into 1913

Lighter trading and a disposition in a few instances to concede a little on prices, to reduce stock at the wind-up of the calendar year, have been the only features of an otherwise quiet market in the wool trade for upward of a week.

Shipments of wool on previous orders, however, continue at a good rate, as has been the case throughout the past month, and the visible supply is getting down to a smaller quantity than the usual amount carried over at the close of the year. A compilation of the stocks in dealers' hands is expected to show not more than 25,000,000 pounds by Jan. 1, 1913.

As a rule the market holds its firmness despite the slackening of demand, which is in a large measure incidental to this period of the year. Indeed, there is no apparent reason for any other course on the part of dealers, fundamental conditions remaining unchanged in all the leading wool centers of the world.

Recent sales have included a larger percentage of fleeces than usual, and among the transfers there has been considerable scoured domestic stock. Imported wools have been the subject of some inquiry, but comparatively few sales, although quotations on them here are below a parity with markets abroad.

Very little domestic stock of this character remains in this country, and a buying movement of good proportions early in the new year would tend presumably to stiffen prices noticeably, as several months must elapse before new fleeces will be available from Ohio and other producing points. Further importations are likely to be required therefore, and ruling prices in primary markets give no indication of any prospect of a decline in values here.

Current demand for goods is lessened by the fact that holiday trade in retail lines absorbs business interest in all

large mercantile centers throughout the month of December. It is a waiting market, but a relatively satisfactory one, in view of the statistical outlook. The ways and means committee of Congress has named Jan. 27 as the date for its hearings on schedule K, the wool section of the tariff, and wool merchants and manufacturers are preparing to present facts bearing upon conditions in the industry.

Buyers are not expected to give very heavy early orders for fall and winter goods for 1913, although a better demand has been in evidence thus far than was anticipated. This is attributed, in a measure, to the recognized activity of foreign manufacturers on products for their regular trade, which means that they do not feel the need of taking a lively speculative interest in possible American inquiries in the present undefined state of tariff prospects, and are not likely aggressively to invade the American market during the coming year.

Production of spring goods for both men's and women's wear proceeds favorably, and the season promises to be one of the best known in a long time. Recent reorders for fabrics have been on a higher level than prices paid on the early orders.

Increased cost of production, with increased cost of wool and woolen yarns, means higher cost for all products of the looms until the new clips come forward, at least, and it is still problematical as to whether the next shearing will be on a lower price plane or not. It is hoped that some basis of estimate will be reached early in 1913.

Advances on carpet and rug quotations reflect the strength and scarcity of class III wools. Receipts of this kind of stock are exceedingly light in comparison with the requirements of the trade and there are predictions of further advances, both on wool and carpets.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE INSPECTION

CLEVELAND—A tour of inspection of Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad has been made by President Robertson of Western Maryland and Vice-President Drew of Missouri Pacific. Mr. Robertson retires from the presidency of the Western Maryland Jan.

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

JESUIT ACTIVITIES
IN GERMANY BANNED
BY FEDERAL COUNCIL

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—The Jesuit law, through an unopposed clause, forbids the members of the Society of Jesus to exercise the functions of that order in Germany. The different states having read this law in various ways, Bavaria became anxious for an authoritative statement and requested the federal court to define the *Ordnungsmassigkeit*.

This action was taken only when the Catholic party obtained a majority in the Bavarian election, and Baron Herthling, up to that time the leader of the Center party in the Reichstag, was made prime minister. The question, therefore, took the shape, in the minds of many Germans, of a controversy between the Bavarian minister and the German chancellor.

The federal council has now published its authoritative definition, which resolves itself into a victory for Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg. What the law forbids the members of the order is the exercise of priestly or other religious ministrations or the giving of instruction to those outside the order.

The prohibition with regard to instruction comes as a blow to the friends of the order, because it was believed that the law permitted Jesuits to give secular training. Although literary activity is not forbidden to Jesuits in Germany, yet the sole concession made by the federal council's decision is, that members of the order will be allowed to lecture and read papers on secular subjects before public assemblies.

Many of the newspapers have commented on this decision. The opinion most generally expressed is, that disapproval will be felt only by the ultra-montane section of the Roman Catholics. It is well known, they say, that many prominent and influential Roman Catholics have expressed a hope that the Jesuit law would not be repealed.

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—The executive committee of the Berlin branch of the Center party, at their quarterly meeting, passed a resolution of formal protest against the decision of the federal council on the Jesuit question. It sees in this a monstrous lack of consideration for the religious feeling of the whole Roman Catholic population of the fatherland. It regards the decision as a blow in the face to Roman Catholics in Germany and a revival of the old Kulturkampf. It considers that, thanks to anti-Catholic and anti-Christian fanaticism, tolerance, equality, and justice, in whose name the German empire is governed, are trodden under foot by the decision of the federal council. The executive committee of the Center party in the Reichstag is asked to protest with all emphasis and the greatest possible severity against the decision.

PRINCE LICHNOWSKY
IS GUEST AT ROYAL
SOCIETY CELEBRATION

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—At the anniversary meeting of the Royal Society held recently, the report of the council was delivered. Besides matters dealing with the catalogue of technical papers, it contained the announcement that the measurement of the magnetic curves obtained by Dr. Simpson in the national Antarctic expedition, undertaken at Kew Observatory under the direction of Dr. Chree, had been commenced.

With regard to the work of the Indian meteorological council, the government of India had agreed to appoint an additional European assistant and to maintain the scheme of observations of the upper air for a further period of 10 years, unless in the meantime they were proved to have no results. The report mentioned the fact that the publication of the collected works of Sir John Herschel has been completed.

On the night of the anniversary meeting, a dinner of the society was held at the Hotel Metropole. The German ambassador, Prince Lichnowsky, in response to an invitation of the president, Sir A. Geikie, to address the gathering, said that there was no stronger bond between united nations than intellectual sympathy, and nothing more apt to promote a real and lasting understanding than the grand struggle against darkness and ignorance. It was a pleasure to him to be able to recall the fact that from time immemorial a close connection had existed between the intellectual leaders of the two great countries, and he was confident that this close intellectual connection would be a powerful factor in the successful achievement of a good understanding between the two kindred nations.

Prince Lichnowsky then thanked the president for the welcome he had extended to him and said he hoped he might understand that the warmth of sympathy proffered to him could be interpreted as being equally meant for the country he had the honor to represent.

BENGAL CHAMBER
DISAPPOINTED IN
ITS DELHI PLANS

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India.—In a communication made recently to the government of India the Bengal Chamber of Commerce made certain recommendations with regard to the administrative changes that have been carried out in accordance with the royal proclamation at the Delhi durbar in December last. These recommendations were:

1. That Delhi should be the ceremonial capital of India and the winter headquarters of the governor-general.

2. That the legislative sessions of the supreme council should be held in Simla during the summer months.

3. That the government should become a touring government during the cold weather months, the headquarters of the governor-general and the commander-in-chief being located at Delhi, and those of all departments connected with commerce, finance, railways, posts, telegraphs, crops, and irrigation at Calcutta.

To this communication a reply has been received from the government of India, in which regret is expressed that it is impossible to alter the constitution of the government of India in the radical manner recommended by the chamber.

REFORM IN OXFORD
UNIVERSITY IS
BEFORE PREMIER

(Special to the Monitor)

WESTMINSTER.—The prime minister made an important statement recently in the House on the subject of Oxford University reform, in reply to a question by Mr. King, member for the northern division of Somerset.

Mr. King asked whether Mr. Asquith was aware that in 1909 the chancellor of Oxford University issued a memorandum urging the reform of convocation and greater facilities for students of limited means, and that neither of these reforms had been attempted, and whether the government was now prepared to advise that a royal commission be appointed to carry through these reforms.

To this Mr. Asquith answered that he was fully aware of the importance of the proposed reforms and that he would shortly be able to make a definite statement on the subject.

PEACE MOVE ADVOCATED

(Special to the Monitor)

BASEL, Switzerland.—At the International Socialist conference at Basel, Keir Hardie, M. P., spoke in advocacy of an Anglo-German agreement for the limitation of armaments.

MAXIMILIAN HARDEN
SPEAKS ON BALKANS

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—Maximilian Harden, the well-known publicist, delivered another address on the Balkan question before a crowded audience in the great hall of the Philharmonic. He spoke with his customary enthusiasm, and carried his hearers with him even when his temperament ran away with him.

In many points he hit the mark: with fair precision, but in others many things were said that would have been better left unsaid. Herr Harden attacked the government for dilatoriness, and he had many words of censure for the Social Democrats' policy of peace at any price, at a time when not only readiness for war but the national feeling was a necessary factor for success.

He declared Germany stood entirely alone, the only real friend, she possessed being Austria, and he advised her to show England an open visor before it was too late. This kind of firebrand talk, coming from so eloquent a source, can only be regretted.

COTTON GROWING
NEAR CAPE TOWN
IS PROGRESSING

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, S. Africa.—The offer which was made by Sir Owen Phillips during his visit to the Union last summer, to carry, free of cost, the first 2000 tons of cotton shipped from East London to England, has been further extended, at the special request of the cotton growers of South Africa, to free carriage of the first 2000 tons from any port of the Union.

The progress of the cotton growing in the hinterland of Cape Town has been remarkable and seems to corroborate the opinion of Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson, former Governor of Cape Colony, that with the introduction of new methods of agriculture, many parts of South Africa would be rendered 50-fold as fruitful as they were during the period of his governorship.

The Union Castle Company calculates that until shipments from South African ports reach the total of about 8000 bales, the cotton growers will have nothing to pay in the way of freights.

GERMANY IS NOT
AGAINST TREATY

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN.—Herr Zimmermann, under secretary of state for foreign affairs, declared, in reply to a question in the Reichstag, that the text of the treaty recently signed between France and Spain had been examined and that it had been found to infringe in no way the Franco-German agreement of 1911.

Germany had, he declared, raised two slight objections which were really little more than a reference to a lack of precision in the text. One of the points mentioned had already been cleared up, and he felt convinced that the second question would be settled in an equally satisfactory manner.

CRIMINAL TRAFFIC
WILL BE WARRED ON
BY SALVATION ARMY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The Salvation Army gave its unreserved support to the criminal law amendment bill. At a meeting of Salvationists held recently at the City temple, over which Gen. Bramwell Booth presided, a resolution was passed respectfully urging the House of Lords to pass the criminal law amendment bill without any weakening amendment.

General Booth, who spoke in support of the provisions of the act, said that what is known as the "white slave traffic" was an evil which a debased civilization was inclined to regard as inevitable. The objection to the bill now before the House of Lords that it places too much power in the hands of the police he saw no reason for. If a suspected pickpocket could be arrested, surely no more consideration should be shown to worse types of evil doers. As to the punishment of flogging which the act would impose, he did not advocate it, on the grounds that punishment should be reformatory and not vindictive. However, he thought the question of flogging might be safely left to the judge in each individual case.

The rigorous enforcement of the bill when it became law would be a necessity in order to prevent the new legislation from becoming mere dead-letter. In respect to this he considered that the international organization of the Salvation Army was peculiarly fitted to perform useful service, and he had taken steps to establish a department which would have for its purpose and object the protection of women and children. The meeting concluded with an expression of approval of Gen. Bramwell Booth's policy of using the army's agencies in other lands to combat the white slave traffic in all its ramifications.

STATUE THROWN
IN RIVER CAUSES
FRENCH PROBLEM

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—At the chamber of deputies, M. Berard, the minister of fine arts, caused considerable amusement by giving an account of his efforts to recover a statue of La Tendresse Humaine which is now lying at the bottom of the river Aude, where it was thrown by the enraged electors of Limoux after the defeat of their candidate Vedrines.

He had called on the municipality to recover the statue but the only answer was that the enraged populace began demolishing the pedestal. He then called on the department of roads and bridges to recover it at the expense of the town, but the minister of the interior replied that recovering monuments from the water was not amongst the expenses that the prefects were authorized to inscribe on their budgets.

M. Berard then applied to the minister of public works, who discovered a royal ordinance of 1777, giving him the right of clearing the "demersal" rivers "of all filth or other obstructions to navigation." This enabled M. Dupuy to put the resources of the department of roads and bridges at the disposal of the ministry of finance and the bronze statue will therefore soon see the daylight again.

VALUE SHOWN OF
BARRIER MINES IN
NEW SOUTH WALES

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—At the annual dinner of the Broken Hill branch of the Australasian Institute of Mining Engineers some figures were quoted which show the enormous mineral wealth gleaned from the Barrier mines, situated in the extreme west of New South Wales on the South Australian border.

Last year silver, lead and zinc yielded £5,000,000, and the total production of Broken Hill's mineral wealth estimated to the end of this year is set down at £71,000,000. This equals one third of the total value of the entire universal production of New South Wales since 1788.

With regard to the future of the Barrier, even greater gains can be looked for. Gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and tin, besides coal and iron deposits are known to exist in large quantities, and may be expected to keep the Barrier flourishing for many years to come.

WOMAN IN RECORD ASCENT

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—At the Johannisthal aerodrome, near Berlin, Mile. Galapchikoff, a Russian girl, created a new record for women aviators by ascending to a height of nearly 7500 feet.

PROBLEMS OF FRANCE
IN WADAI BEING MET

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—Colonel Lergau, the man who has been doing for the Wadai what General Lyautey has been doing for Morocco, has now returned to Paris and has given to a correspondent of the *Matin* some interesting details of the development of this interesting French colonial territory which runs right up to Lake Chad.

The colonel stated that soon after his arrival there the country passed through a great crisis. It had developed too quickly, much quicker in fact than the French administration could cope with. He told of the negotiations he had conducted, and which had resulted in the complete surrender of Andoka, Massal, Berkhit, and Sila. They had involved the entire removal of Akl and his nefarious regime.

The latter was put into power in 1903 by the French, but he had utilized his office to organize and direct a horde of brigands who devastated the country and ended by committing various acts of

treason against the French. His complete removal from the scene of his former rule was quickly followed by the restoration of order throughout the country.

The colonel explained that at the present time the country was governed by a constitution which he had elaborated and which at the present moment was being carried out under the direction of Colonel Julien.

There were, he said, seven native governors called Agids who ruled the natives and in each of the seven divisions of the Wadai there was established a small military force to maintain order. It was not, he said, direct administration, but rather a strict kind of control which was indispensable, for in this country the native conception of administration had hitherto been simple tyranny. The new regime was now, he said, in full working order and having regard to the short time it had been in operation it might be considered eminently successful.

SAVING DUE TO MANCHESTER
SHIP CANAL TOLD IN FIGURES

(Special to the Monitor)

MANCHESTER, England.—Before the Manchester Statistical Society recently James S. McConcey read a paper on "The Economic Value of the Ship Canal to Manchester and the District."

Mr. McConcey pointed out that in 1897 A. Woodroffe Fletcher estimated that the annual saving to the Manchester district brought about by the construction of the canal and the competitive stimulus of the railways was about £500,000. But as the trade of Manchester had nearly doubled since then £1,000,000 would be nearer the mark now. It was difficult, however, to arrive at anything like a reliable basis to work upon. As a tentative effort, Woodroffe Fletcher submitted the following proposition:

In 1911 4,015,182 tons seaborne cargo passed over the canal, and according to custom house returns, it valued £54,143,473, which works out at £13 10s. per ton. In order to be as far as possible on the safe side, £16 may be taken as the value per ton at the other competing United Kingdom ports, although he thought the cargo that has passed over the Manchester ship canal is as valuable as that of the other ports.

The aggregate total value of the imports and exports at London, Liverpool, Goole, Grimsby, Hull, and Southampton in 1911 was £876,000,076, which at £16 per ton would equal 54,750,043 tons, and taking one tenth as a fair proportion of the quantity of this merchandise that is produced and consumed in the Manchester district, this would give 5,475,004 tons, which, at a saving of 2d. per ton, would give £547,500, and if to this is added a similar saving of 2d. per ton on 5,217,812 tons, the total quantity of cargo that passed over the canal in 1911, that will give another £521,781, or a total saving of £1,069,281.

It had been estimated, Mr. McConcey continued, that there were three tons of cargo per head of population, and if this basis was accepted there was a saving, at 2d. per ton, of £900,000 taking the population of the district within 20 miles of Manchester. If the whole of Lancashire and Cheshire was taken into account, leaving out the adjoining portion of the West Riding of Yorkshire, there is a population of about 5,000,000 people and a consequent saving of £1,500,000 per annum.

PRECIOUS STONES
IN GERMAN AFRICA

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN.—In addition to the ample quantity of small diamonds found in German Southwest Africa and which through the efforts of the imperial colonial office have come into the market, a variety of colored stones, some of them, it is believed, of great value, have been discovered in other districts of that quarter. Chief among them is the precious beryl or aquamarine, which is said to be of exceptionally fine quality. Emeralds have also been found to some extent, not large but very clear and bright.

Another interesting find is a peculiar gold-colored variety, specimens of which have been brought from Africa and placed on the market under the name of "haidor." Cut and polished this crystal makes a very beautiful ornament, which is likely, the experts say, to become the vogue. The districts where the stones have been found will be exploited without delay by a sufficient staff.

WINSTON CHURCHILL
DECLARES BRITISH
GOVERNMENT STRONG

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Winston Churchill was the chief guest at a dinner of the Eighty Club recently, over which the lord chancellor, Lord Haldane, presided.

In performance, as he expressed it the "rather superfluous task" of introducing the chief guest, Lord Haldane remarked that the first lord of the admiralty stood before the country as the man who had brought the navy to a pitch of strength and efficiency which it had never attained before his time. The Liberal party, he said, would like to spend more money than they did on social reform, on education, and on a multitude of other things, but it was a highly practical party and the question of the command of the sea they put first.

Mr. Churchill, who was received with cheers, declared that the position of the government in the House of Commons and in the country was one of solid and sufficient strength, and that they had nothing to learn from by-elections at Bolton and Taunton which should discourage them from pressing steadily forward in their constructive social policies.

Turning to the question of the next general election, Mr. Churchill declared that no sooner had their opponents had one general election than they were clamoring for another. "A general election," he said, "will come when it will come, and if it comes at the proper moment, at the proper season, and on a strong policy, it will come quite soon enough for our eager and enthusiastic opponents."

On the question of home rule, Mr. Churchill declared that any party which, through its strength or wisdom or courage, was able to promote a lasting settlement of the Irish question and heal the quarrel which had so long distracted the two countries, would have rendered services to the whole nation and empire, irrespective of party, which would be in itself a claim to renewal of public confidence.

WOOL IN DEMAND
IN SYDNEY SALES

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The Sydney wool sales are now assuming fairly large proportions, and during November and December they will have reached the highest point. There is a shortage owing to adverse conditions in the early part of this year. To date 45,880 bales less than for the same period last year has been disclosed.

Prices, however, are extremely good, and the large catalogues offered every week are having remarkable clearances, as much as 95 per cent being sold at auction. The top price to date is 15½d. for greasy as against 14½d. on same day last year.

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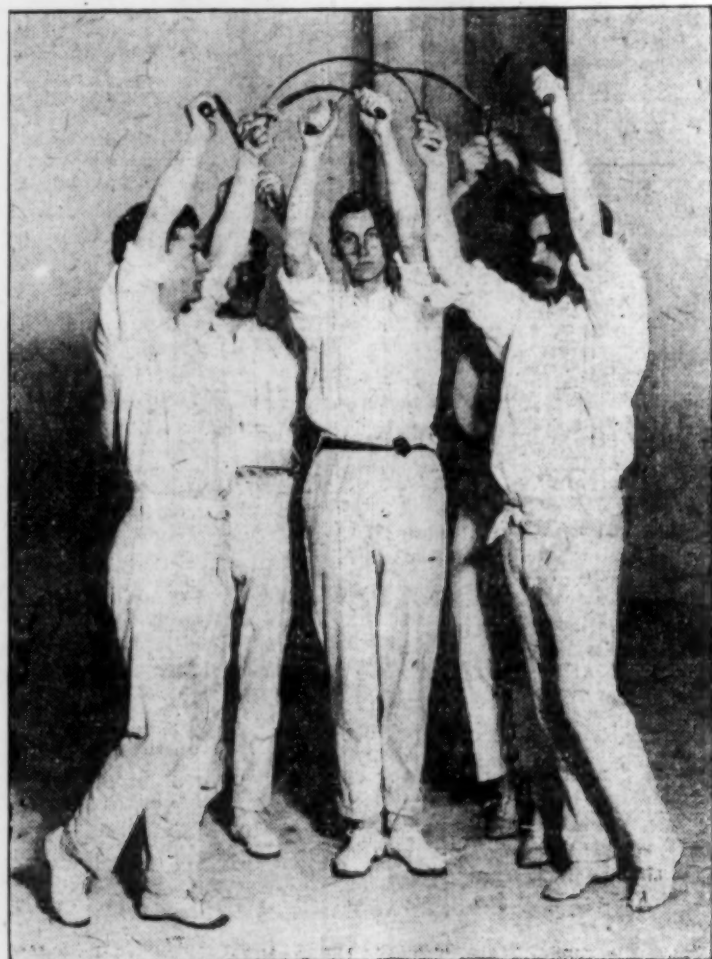
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Short sword, or rapper, dance as given in the Savoy theater in London

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—A display of folk-dancing was given at the Savoy theater one afternoon by the English Folk Dance Society. The dresses for the ladies were designed by Norman Wilkinson, and were simple and effective. The men wore ordinary flannels, and these harmonized with the women's simple blue dresses relieved by cherry-colored touches in the girdle.

In the Morris sets the men wore the traditional ribbons and ornaments handed down through many generations of dancers. The short-sword or "rapper" display, with its introductory song, surprised every one by its elaborate figures, each one of which is finished by the sudden formation of all the swords into a rosette, held up by one of the dancers as a sign that the movements have been correctly made, for in case of a fault

the rose is not formed. The Flamboyant long sword dance is less intricate, but is full of picturesque figures. Of the Morris dances, "Laudnum Bunches," "Shepherd's Hey" and "Brighton Camp" were performed. The more vigorous Morris dances, however, especially the remarkable Gloucestershire jig, "I'll Go and Enlist for a Sailor," were done only by men, the leaps and capers being beyond the powers of women hampered by skirts. In the old times the difficult Morris dances were performed by highly trained professionals, and were very different to the sprightly country dances which came from the Morris.

Between the dances there were folk songs admirably rendered by Miss Kay and Mr. Hudson. Among these were "Lady Maisey," "I'm Seventeen from Sunday" and "The Keeper," the latter being sung as a duet.

THE HOME FORUM

TRAGIC ORESTEAN TRILOGY

Short studies in Greek literature

THE story of Orestes, son of Agamemnon, as it appears in the trilogy of Aeschylus is one of the most tragic of the old Greek myths. In the first drama Agamemnon falls by the hand of Clytemnestra, his wife, as a consequence of sacrificing Iphigenia, his daughter. The second play opens with the secret return of Orestes, who had been banished by his mother, to the home where his sister Elektra mourns alone the great Agamemnon, thereby bringing upon herself the ill-will of Clytemnestra. Orestes clips a long ringlet from his head and lays it where Elektra will find it, then hides himself. She discovers the lock of hair, eagerly notes that it is of a color with her own and wonders if her brother has sent it as a token. Then she finds in the earth the prints of his feet and measuring them with her own foot sees that they are just like hers and is glad to see that the boy is near. This pretty scene is the only moment of relief in the tragedy, but its charm, hinting the youth of the boy, with his girlish curls and slim feet no larger than his elder sister's is all the more marked. When Orestes appears she doubts him with feminine inconsistency, and he has to show her the place where the lock of hair was cut off before she can believe. He shows, too, his garments, the work of her hands, and the strokes of her shuttle and the patterns she had herself chosen. Then she accepts him saying, "Thou art my faithful brother, bringing dignity unto me." Orestes applies for housing at the palace, as if he were a stranger, and says (Buckley's translation): "Bear words to the masters of the mansion unto whom I am come bringing news. And be quick, since also night's dusky car is speeding on and 'tis time for wayfarers to let go their anchors in houses that welcome all strangers." The sea-faring phrase is characteristic. He continues: "Let there come forth some lady mistress of the house that hath power, but it were more decorous that a man should come to us, for that bashfulness does not in the course of conversation make words obscure. Man is wont to speak with confidence to man, and express his thoughts with certainty."

The old nurse comes in who had loved and cared for the little Orestes and here again is a touch of simple and lovely feeling.

Clytemnestra and Aegisthus, her accomplice, having been punished, the third play, called the "Eumenides," shows Orestes pursued by the furies, typical perhaps of remorse. He is tried at Athens for his deed and is acquitted through the intervention of Minerva. The play is full of the civil, moral and religious ideas of the Greeks.

"FATHER OF WATERS" AT QUINCY



MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND BRIDGE, QUINCY, ILL.

QUINCY is located on bluffs on the Illinois side of the Mississippi river, which gives shipping facilities of importance. The city is about 260 miles southwest of Chicago and is a place of beautiful residences. The great railroad bridge across the Mississippi is a wagon bridge as well. The picture shows the drawbridge open and hints the marvels of bridge-making in these days.

Poe's Home in the Bronx

A correspondent's letter lately written to the New York Herald has interest for all Americans who care for the preservation of the houses that are associated with the famous men and women of the land. It says:

For years attempts have been made to preserve the Poe cottage at Fordham, where Edgar Allan Poe, his wife, Virginia, and mother-in-law, Mrs. Clemmons, lived from 1846 to 1849. This little house is now in danger of being damaged, if not demolished, by excavations, for a row of apartment houses to be built next door and some steps should be taken at once for its preservation. Cannot New York save this landmark and perpetuate the name of one whose genius and literary reputation is worth while?

Almost simultaneously with the publication of the above letter came the decision of the board of estimate, passing favorably upon the appropriation of \$5000 to be used for the purchase of the cottage and its removal to Poe park, just across the street.

Bring me in cool alcove, the grape uncrushed,
The peach of pulpy cheek and down mature;
Where every voice (but bird's or child's) is hushed,
And every thought, like the brook night,
Runs pure.

—Landor.

MOZART IS HONORED AGAIN

A MAGNIFICENT production of Mozart's "Magic Flute" was given at the Metropolitan opera house in New York lately, and music lovers everywhere rejoice at a revival with such pomp and circumstance as proves the enduring hold which this prince of opera composers still has on the world. French novelties may come and go and Italian ones come and stay; German art may progress through a Wagner to a prodigious Strauss in what startles the musical sense of the uninitiated; but Mozart's operas are ineffably lovely, a thing of

beauty and unfailingly, then, a joy. One understands the viewpoint that would make of music, as it is so easy to make of music, a symbol of the discords of human experience; but Mozart, the sunny-hearted, knew music as harmony and beauty and as happy echoing of the kindest and dearest things of the natural world and of the human heart.

In the "Magic Flute" we have an assembling of all the pleasant things which have ever been the inspiration of poet and painter and musician. Here are the very beasts of the woods and fields chained and reduced to humility and kindness by the linked sweetness of the flute's melodious arts, and here are human hearts brought into accord and made friends again by the same power of harmony. These things are fanciful enough but they type something better than the tragedies of many modern operas, and their return to public notice is to be ranked with the public's love of Hansel and Gretel and of the Goose Girl and her princeling, as promising better things to be chosen as the associates of music. It is natural to think of music as an expression of harmony, for the very technical name for musical structure is harmony. Let the people then demand harmonious ideas on their musical programs, and the composers and managers will give them what they ask. It is said that the Metropolitan never set forth a more magnificent series of scenes than were planned for the "Magic Flute."

Question of Fraternities

Can we do anything about exclusiveness among college women? asks a writer in the Century. Should we try? Some of the women's colleges are taking action. Fraternities have recently been abolished at Rockford as contrary to the democratic spirit of that institution; also at Pembroke, on the ground that they had come to absorb too much of the interest that should go into general college activities. At Elmira, where they have been since 1856, they have recently disbanded of their own accord, and they are to be discontinued at Mt. Holyoke after 1913.

Among educational institutions, however, the fraternal spirit is certainly growing. Although the entire number of fraternity women is less than one fifth that of fraternity men, the active members—that is, the undergraduates—are almost half as numerous as the men, and the rate of initiation is nearly the same. Unless some check is put upon them, the women will soon outnumber the men, as they are said to surpass them in efficiency of organization.

Presidents and deans of colleges in which the Greek-letter societies exist show little inclination to abolish them, but rather a distinct recognition of the value of their cooperation in manipulating the student body. On the other hand, officers of institutions where only the local organizations are admitted, with no uncertain voice, declare that they mean to keep the control in their own hands, while the authorities of colleges where no fraternities have ever been admitted are equally emphatic in stating that, as a force hostile to democracy, they shall never be allowed to enter.

Northern Woods

A hermit thrush near by sang while we ate, says a description of a Minnesota forest in the Bellman. A heron croaked hoarsely high above, homeward bound to a swaying pine. A loon gave its hollow cry and its mate answered. From the valley up the creek came the weird monotone song of the veery and the clear, metallic whistle of the white-throated sparrow. An unknown amphibian sang a peevish note. An owl "who-whoed" in the distance. At intervals came the boom of a beaver's plunge in the pond below us. There was the crack of a snapping twig—silence—a long, whistling snort, then a slashing of brush, and he was gone: a buck that had come to see what we were and had seen enough.

SACRIFICE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THAT was an important day in the experience of the children of Israel when the prophet Jeremiah stood in the gate of the temple and cried: "Hear the word of the Lord, all ye of Judah, that enter in at these gates to worship the Lord. Thus saith the Lord of hosts, the God of Israel: Amend your ways and your doings, and I will cause you to dwell in this place. For I spake not unto your fathers, nor commanded them in the day that I brought them out of the land of Egypt, concerning burnt offerings or sacrifices: But this thing commanded I them, saying, Obey my voice, and I will be your God, and ye shall be my people, and walk ye in all the ways that I have commanded you, that it may be well unto you." Here is the emphatic declaration of Scripture that God does not ordain nor approve of "burnt offerings or sacrifices," and that the essential thing is to obey God.

Isaiah also discredits fasting as a means of spiritual advancement and shows the true fast to be "to loose the bonds of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke."

In the declarations of these clear-sighted prophets is indicated the point of departure for true progress, namely, the forsaking and final overcoming of evil. When it dawns upon human consciousness that this is God's way and the only way of destroying evil and its injurious effects, much of the rubbish is cleared away and the feet travel more securely the narrow road that leads to eternal life.

It is indeed fortunate that the theory that an angry God demands a sacrifice as an atonement for sin is being outgrown. Christ Jesus declared that a

knowledge of the truth is the remedy for all evil and of this Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says: "The understanding of Truth gives full faith in Truth, and spiritual understanding is better than all burnt offerings" (Science and Health, p. 286).

The only sacrifice that avails anything is self-sacrifice and this does not mean what it is usually supposed to, namely, a denial of something which one would like to have, and generally that which is surrendered to another. More far-reaching is self-sacrifice than this. The Master said: "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself." Through the spiritual illumination which Christian Science gives to Bible students this command is understood in its true meaning; that is, that primarily it is self, that is to be denied. To deny self or the belief in existence apart from God (for they are identical) is to strike at the very root of error. As the belief in self is eliminated from consciousness there go with it all the desires of self. Of these Mrs. Eddy writes: "Self-love is more opaque than a solid body. It is patient obedience to a patient God. Let us labor to dissolve with the universal solvent of Love the adamant of error—self-will, self-justification, and self-love—which wars against spirituality and is the law of sin and death" (Science and Health, p. 242).

The overcoming of self is, according to the Master, the primal duty if one desires to follow him in "spirit and in truth." Here the question properly arises, How is this to be accomplished? To this query Christian Science replies: Know that God is All; that He is infinite Mind, filling all space, and that all His children are governed, guided and

sustained by Him. From this it will be discerned that there is no other existence than God, hence self-existence is exposed for the sham that it is and thus is paved the way for the realization of selfless existence which eternally manifests divine harmony.

With the going of self, go all the troubles of mortality, from the fear of want to death itself. Think of this, O weary mortal and marvel at the gift of Christian Science to a weary world—a gift that all may receive who will; a gift "without money and without price," a gift that all who receive and understand are eager to give to others; a gift that is now redeeming the world from sin, sickness and death.

The teachings of Christian Science show that the only thing requiring to be

sacrificed is evil—all that is unlike God. When this is understood one no longer sacrifices one's erring brother upon the altar of criticism, enmity and resentment, but separates the evil from the one expressing it, to the end that the former may be destroyed and the latter saved.

The right understanding of sacrifice is destructive to all error and constructive to all good—a scientific segregation of the wheat and the tares that ultimates in the kingdom of heaven on earth. This is the great end for which all true religious thought is striving and he who knows the real significance of sacrifice and faithfully applies his knowledge in his daily walk and talk may rejoice that he is engaged in the noblest of all professions—the demonstration of a practical Christianity.

THOSE WHO MOTOR AND THOSE WHOFOOT

A GLOWING appeal for justice in one of the current magazines asks all readers who own motor cars to try once in a while to get home afoot or by the street car at the hour when the working thousands are also homeward bound. Instead of whirling along complacently aware that no one can stand before him but must perforce yield him the pass, the car owner afoot will find himself obliged to delay and dodge and scamper with the rest of the world. He will see crowds of working women, more eager than he can be to reach the quiet of home, forced to wait for a chance to reach the street car, and will see women at a stand between the tracks and roadway till the chance comes to scurry to the sidewalk.

This writer nevertheless admits that the owners of automobiles are by no means the selfish specimens of inhumanity that they are often made to appear. He even goes so far as to confess that some of his best friends drive motor cars and that he often accepts their hospitalities. But he feels that he must stand as it were between the walking public and the drivers. By tradition in the United States the pedestrian is said to have the right of way. He is considered by law above the vehicled citizen, just because he is at a disadvantage before the horse or the motor. It is a popular saying that in a democracy the foot passenger has the right of way and in a monarchy the man mounted or driving.

It appears to the casual observer that the drivers of cars do for the most part expect the people afoot to wait for them to pass. The folk in the automobile are frequently heard to complain if a hardy pedestrian crosses the path of the car in such a way as to compel it to lower speed. When the automobile is required to go so far as to stop—to use the metaphor somewhat incongruously—this is a grievance that cries to the sky. Yet at the very next crossing the car may compel half a dozen people to stand still. Is it not perhaps the opinion of the average owner of an automobile that the pedestrians are really quite inconsiderate in forcing drivers to be questions on the alert? If the people on foot would only keep out of the way the

cars could sweep ahead unchecked. Especially the erratic little children—why don't they play on the sidewalk or the roofs of the houses, and leave the street free for the speeders of cars? What is the use of having an engine and car all to oneself and footloose from tracks, if one has to stop almost as often as the vulgar and limited public trolley does?

But with all necessary criticism of

IT IS TIME TO TELL THE TRUTH.

—Cokeridge.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Badger That Did Not Badger

Some one writing of his experience with wild animals in Our Dumb Animals says:

I was especially cautioned by many wisecracks, who professed to know, not to attempt any of my friendly tricks with Joe. A badger was said to be untamable, and his sharp saw-like teeth, and the way he would snarl, draw back his lips, wrinkle his nose, and exhibit those teeth, at first seemed to justify the caution. But somehow I was not satisfied. It seemed to me that Joe and I were destined to be friends, so one day I ventured into his cage and began to try him with raisins and sugar. I soon found he liked them both, especially sugar, and from that time on I not only ceased to fear him, but succeeded in winning his perfect confidence and friendliness. He had a great broad back of thick fur which I longed to stroke, and soon I had my hands on him. Then I took to sitting down in his cage, calling him to me with a lump of sugar held in my extended fingers, when he would approach, squat down across my legs—on my lap as it were—and wait for me to give him the sugar.

At last this became too easy and monotonous, and I hid the sugar in my closed fist and made him "nose" for it, and ever afterwards, whether I sat, stooped, or stood, he came for my clenched hand, thrust his sharp nose into

it, and then as gently, as patiently and as carefully as Ursa (the bear) had learned to do, pawed or clawed at my hand with his sharp claws, while he sought, with his nose and teeth, the sugar which eluded him. He never once lost his temper, never showed the least sign of anger or treachery, and I soon became as openly friendly with him as I would be with a gentle-natured dog. Hence nowadays when people tell me of the untamable qualities of the badger I either tell the story of Joe, or quietly smile at my recollections of his gentle friendliness.

There is a courage greater than the fear of public opinion.—Owen Wister.

Today's Puzzle



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SEEING BEAUTY IN NEW YORK

DESCRIBING an interview with the elder Innes, landscape painter, which Birge Harrison had with him on his return to America after European study. Mr. Harrison says in Scribner's:

"I was somewhat astonished when, in reply to my question whether he could not direct a young fellow-craftsman to some good painting-ground, not too far from the center of New York city, he said: 'Painting-ground? Go right down into the street; any artist worth his salt can find the material for a lifetime without wandering more than a quarter of a mile from Madison square.'"

"However, when I put his advice to the test I met only with disappointment. The outlines of the buildings appeared to me hopelessly crude and the color-scheme harsh and unsympathetic."

But as the young painter wandered on with eyes that tried to be readjusted to the novel atmospheric conditions of his own land he began to see the beauty, until at last he has learned to consider New York the most beautiful city in the world. Picturesqueness is not all there is of beauty and in the rapid changes in

elemental conditions in America he learned to find wonderful effects for the artist, as during the Indian summer days when the tall skyscrapers of the city showed in towering dim shapes through the universal purple haze.

But he advises American painters to learn to commit effects to memory so that they may reproduce in their studios afterwards things which are so fleeting, in the changing atmosphere of the United States and so varied that once seen the glimpse may never again be caught just so.

In this connection it is interesting to recall that Whistler used to commit scenes to memory, even reciting the details to a friend who accompanied him in his walks, so that in his studio afterward he could reproduce those evanescent night effects, which of course could not be painted "from nature" even had he wished to do so.

"Blue Sky Law"

A note in a current periodical refers to what is known as the "blue sky law" of Kansas. It would appear to touch on the ownership of the azure, which the airplane has brought suddenly into question. Or it might refer to the building of skyscrapers that darken counsel on the city street. But it actually has something to do with a very much less interesting subject than these, something about regulating the sale of securities. The Financial World explains that Kansas "does not seek by this law to pass upon the merits of investments. All it purposes to accomplish is to secure investors a square deal." One is glad that so unesthetic a topic as investments can be brightened up by such a charming name; and fancies that it is called the blue sky law because it is effective in driving the clouds away that might otherwise dim an investor's welkin. Perhaps it is somehow akin, however, to the blue laws of Massachusetts.

From "The Will of God"

I KNOW not what it is to doubt,
My heart is ever gay;
I run no risk, for come what will,
Thou always hast Thy way.

And when it seems no chance or change
From grief can set me free,
Hope finds its strength in helplessness,
And gaily waits on Thee.

Man's weakness, waiting upon God,
Its end can never miss,
For men on earth no work can do
More angel-like than this.

—F. W. Faber.

One Common Humanity

The industrious poor do not spend their time and strength in hating the rich; they think very little indeed about them. They are occupied not only with cares of meat and drink, but with the great things of life, and they realize the essential similarity of the human lot.—M. Loane.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, December 26, 1912

Peace

A GENERATION ago, a party of European statesmen, sitting round a table in the Radziwill palace, in Berlin, manufactured a peace which, having kept a continent in commotion ever since, has ended in another war. The conference which is sitting in St. James palace in London, is the inevitable corollary to the political bungling at Berlin, and unless there is more statesmanship in the foreign offices of the great powers today than there was in 1878, the conference of London will produce a mere political makeshift as the congress of Berlin did, and Europe will be faced by a new eastern question, with a Gordian knot which will, at some future time, require to be unraveled or else cut, as the original was cut by a Macedonian sword.

It was the selfish interference of the great powers, their adoption of arbitrary frontiers, drawn without the slightest regard to statesmanlike considerations, for national characteristics, or even for common sense, which, by depriving the Balkan states of the natural fruits of the defeat of the Turk, in the war in 1877-1878, made inevitable the war of 1912. Before the ink was dry on the treaty of Berlin, or the shreds of the treaty of San Stefano had been consumed in the Radziwill brazier, the campaign of 1912 was being planned in the busy brains of Belgrade and Sofia. If that mistake is repeated, if the treaty of London shares the fate of that of San Stefano, or if it is strained through an Austro-Russian sieve, in the council chamber of St. James, the allies will take all they can get, but the next campaign will already have begun to be planned and the enemy this time may not prove to be the Turk.

There are few more curious, even if unprepossessing, studies than the fate of lofty sentiments when tried on the sordid touchstone of self-interest. A couple of months ago four Christian nations declared war against the Ottoman, with repeated declarations that they sought no compensation beyond the autonomy of their fellow Christians subjected to the tyranny of the crescent. Today, they are gravely sitting round a table in London to settle what is to become of the spoils, and no one in Europe seems to see anything incongruous in the spectacle. Two months ago the Roman Catholics of the Albanian capital were loud in their condemnation of Turkish misrule; today, as they view the Greek ikons advancing, behind the Serb bayonets, they are begging to be excused. Two months ago the champions of oppressed nationalities were urging Serbia to acquit her like a man; today it is seriously proposed that the Serbian disturber of the peace of Europe should be left to fight it out with Austria. To which sentiment the somewhat strident Sarah Battle of Belgrade replies, "A clear fire, a clean hearth, and the rigor of the game." Shall any one say that, in the circumstances, Sarah is not justified?

THE German cooperative societies are not striving to overthrow general economic conditions. They are successfully operating 1181 groups, however, with a total membership of 1,324,000 members.

THE year 1913 will necessarily have to be a busy one in order that the \$9,000,000,000 worth of things raised by the American farmer may be paid for.

Small Household Waste Worth Preventing

JUSTLY or unjustly, Americans are accounted a very wasteful people. Europeans who from time to time have studied them are almost unanimous in holding to this verdict. Most of the critics have found explanations for it; none have undertaken to excuse it. As a national characteristic, if it may be accounted such, it undoubtedly had its origin in the bountiful natural resources of the country. But the early settlers were economical, saving, provident, indisposed to all forms of extravagance. Self-denial was one of the cardinal virtues of the Puritan. Not, it appears, until about the middle of the last century, when adventure began, when home ties no longer held the family together, when gold mines were opened up and fortunes accumulated beyond any previously known, did the trend toward wastefulness become noticeable. Within the last four years there has been a wholesome reaction from this tendency in the larger aspects of national life. It has expressed itself in the conservation movement. Today it is shielding from exploitation and spoliation forests, mineral lands and water powers, wherever these can be brought within the jurisdiction of the government; it is enforcing economy in public administration, it is encouraging the prevention of waste in industry and commerce. But it has not yet eliminated from the conduct of the average household the forgetfulness, the neglect, the extravagant disregard for the little things, that contribute toward maintaining and toward raising the high cost of living.

Household economy is not given the attention it deserves. Perhaps not in one home out of a hundred is it practised systematically. There may be a saving at the spigot, as it were, but it is too often discounted by a waste at the bung. Unnecessary heating, unnecessary lighting, leaks, wasteful burners, neglect in turning off water, gas and electricity, loose methods of attending to the furnace, like carelessness in attending to weights and measures, or to the items in accounts, are small matters in themselves, but they may represent the difference between a surplus and a deficit in the household allowance. They often amount to a very respectable figure at the end of a year. Saved and in a lump they would go far toward providing clothing for each member of the family.

It was Fielding who wrote,—

A penny saved is a penny got,

and it was Franklin who rhymed,—

A penny saved is twopence dear,

A pin a day's a groat a year,

and both were right. Conservation, or economy, or by whatever name it may be known, strangely enough, is working downward rather than upward in the United States. The beginning, that is, has been made at the top rather than at the bottom. The individual has demanded it of the body politic, and the body politic is responding. Public welfare must soon more emphatically demand it of the individual. It is well that it has begun somewhere, but it cannot be said to have begun rightly until it takes root in the home.

A Boston Dry Dock

SIGNS multiply justifying the hope that not only Boston but the North Atlantic coast region will have a much needed dry dock ere long. Boston's port directors intimate that, as a condition of increased steamship service recently negotiated with two of the great European lines, the port officials in turn are pledged first to construction of a dock that will take in the largest vessels now afloat and then to such widening and deepening of the channel and harbor as are necessary to make the dock safely accessible. The European vessel owners, by their justifiable insistence on this indispensable equipment of any harbor for the trade of which such ambitious hopes are cherished as now spring up in Boston, have done not only themselves but the city a profitable turn. For some time Boston has known that it would be to her advantage thus to invest capital, but when it comes to action Boston has a way of going to regions beyond for investment of her surplus cash. If this dock is built it will be with money from the state treasury.

When the dock is constructed, if the scale is the one now proposed, the dock will be out of use little if any of the time. The rational navy, the lines that, though having New York for a terminal, find its facilities inadequate, and the larger of the coastwise craft will probably resort to the dock, as well as vessels regularly entering and leaving Boston. Sensibly administered on the fiscal side, the dock enterprise should prove not only a timely but a profitable venture.

IN ONE form or another, profit-sharing is rapidly gaining great headway in Chicago. Business men of that city, it is estimated, will distribute before Jan. 1 over \$3,000,000 in bonuses, rewards, etc., among their employees.

THEY are going to have a public quoit park in New York. Throwing the horseshoe is one of the most ancient and honorable of games, and those who may think it is not a game of skill have only to try their hands at it.

THE latest plan is to make former Presidents representatives-at-large. Would it not be better to permit them to remain as they are now, citizens-at-large?

IN CASE an egg should come to you in your mail after New Years, you will break it softly, of course, in the event that it hasn't been broken before.

National Educational Policy Called for

LED by Senator Morrill of Vermont, the United States more than a generation ago, through its grants of land to aid states in creating agricultural colleges and affiliated agencies, did more than he or any of the advocates of the policy could have anticipated in providing knowledge for farmers that has added immensely to rural wealth. Now comes another Vermont senator, with another proposition of a similar kind so far as its general purpose goes, but more direct in its attack on the public treasury and calling for cooperative action by the states and the nation. This plan formally commits the nation to a very specific form of education as in need of treasury aid and governmental indorsement.

The plan for which Senator Page stands sponsor is one that must challenge serious attention from students of government and from champions of educational reform. Unquestionably, since the days of the Blair bill and the attempt to commit the federal government to the task of education of the negro and illiterate whites of the South, there has been marked trend toward extension of national functions. Opposition to the Page bill today on the grounds of federal intrusion where states are competent to do the work is not likely to be so strong as it was when the Blair plan was under discussion, especially since under the Page bill the autonomy of the states is recognized and in many of the features of the plan state action is optional not mandatory. A state can take or refuse federal aid for vocational education, as it pleases.

The educator who is relatively indifferent to the alterations in balance of the workings of a constitution but who wants results, naturally will view the matter very differently from the jurist or statesman. He sees a need unmet by state or local action, and unlikely to be met save from such stimulus as comes from without or above. Aware of the competition that the republic faces from nations where educational administration is centralized, he favors increased power at Washington, and this for economic as well as for pedagogical ends. Believing that much of the increased cost of living in the United States is due to the thronging of consumers in cities and to the decline of producers on farms, this modern educator aims to have education so adjusted in its practical service to youth in rural and town schools that they will be constrained to resist the lure of the cities and become producers of the supplies that the nation needs, and this without continuing that process of stripping the soil of its reserves of wealth which has temporarily impoverished much of rural America.

Senator Page has forced upon Congress a test of its social vision, breadth of view, and ability to rise above legalism. While frankly admitting that America has made a great record in education without federal supervision and aid for the same, he now sounds a call for fuller acceptance of a national educational ideal.

THERE are something like twenty-five thousand words available to the man who is called upon to express himself in the English language; there are more words than this, but these twenty-five thousand are for general use. It is a fact, however, that the merest fraction of these are employed even by educated persons in ordinary business, professional, or social converse. A writer in the Contributors' Club department of the Atlantic Monthly calls attention to what he calls "canned language," that is, language that has become "stock," that everybody, more or less, "works in" during the course of a talk, or during the course of an article. "Canned language" is composed of what we all recognize as words and phrases that were once, or may be a hundred times, used with some claim to originality and freshness and force, but which have, at length, become flat, stale and unprofitable.

The use of them comes not so much from lack of knowledge of or unfamiliarity with the language as from indolence. Certain sets of words and phrases have been used in certain connections until one falls into the habit of using them himself. By the exercise

Use and Abuse of "Canned Language"

of a little mental effort he could easily put his ideas and his thoughts in a new, or, at least, a fresh setting, but because he hears everybody saying "It is an ideal day," and because it is easy to say "It is an ideal day," he, at the first opportunity, says "It is an ideal day." Or it might be that the day is "charming," or "lovely." Thus it comes to pass that with some so many things are "delightful," while with others so many things are "horrid."

In the old days a good deal of time used to be given in the school language studies to synonyms, to variations of expression, to the building up of a vocabulary. Presumably as much attention is given to such work now, but the customs of the time do not seem to be quite so exacting on the point of conversation or on the point of diction. The ways of commerce somehow have influenced nearly everything. The tendency has been toward the packet, the package, the carton, the can. People have become habituated to a too large degree to things that are "put up" and "ready for use." It is hardly to be wondered at, seeing how strong the material current has been flowing, that they take to using canned language as they use canned food.

But they will be surprised to find how easily they can get away from this practise, and much better they will feel themselves when, as the result of only moderate effort, they find that they have a much larger supply of words and phrases to draw upon than they had supposed. It is rather difficult for everybody to be always original, and no reasonable being expects anything of the kind, but if the average boy and girl and man and woman would strive toward that end, it would often be possible to move quite away from the stereotyped forms of present-day expression.

PENDING a time when Massachusetts comes abreast of other commonwealths in its laws and judicial decisions enabling communities to deal effectively with billboard advertising, there at least should be a way devised by which monstrosities and indecencies of the business can be kept apart from school buildings. Missouri's supreme court, in a recent decision validating the St. Louis billboard ordinance, established a standard of ethics and esthetics which courts of other states will do well to follow, for the sake of children and youth if for no other reason. Consider the absurdity of a city responding to high ideals of duty and beauty, taxing itself large sums to build handsome school buildings—often placed in or near city parks, making appropriations for their adornment with photographs, statuary and casts, all done for cultural ends, and then permitting vendors of goods to plant their ugly and inflammable sign boards at the school doors, covering the boards with posters or painted designs that are offensive to both moralist and artist. Yet Boston has recently been tolerating this anomaly on Huntington avenue, near the normal school and girls' high school especially, but also on other stretches of what is fast coming to be a most imposing thoroughfare.

Certain forms of such advertising can be largely eliminated by a system of taxation that St. Louis and Paris have tested and found effective. But there are patent abuses that often exist in the advertisement itself rather than in the form in which it is made. Ordinary police censorship and common law should be sufficient to end these. School and police officials acting together can at least make it clear to the community that responsibility for continuance of the nuisance lies with other officials and with a public opinion that puts property and dollars above everything else.

KENYON Cox, the artist, it is said was instructed by the secretary of the treasury to make the designs for the new government notes as attractive as possible. They will have to be very attractive indeed if they are going to be more popular than the old designs.

THE discussion that has arisen over the question, "Is the cook book a literary work or only a textbook?" may lead many to study it through curiosity, and even this must be helpful.

SOME western clubwomen have taken the commendable step of agreeing not to gossip unless it is true. They will do even better, however, by agreeing not to gossip at all.

PRESIDENT-ELECT WILSON, no doubt, will often remember his brief visit to Bermuda with pleasure, not entirely free from yearning, during the next four years.

INDICTMENT by a federal grand jury of the presidents of the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Grand Trunk railroads and the English chairman of the board of directors of the latter road, may induce the congressional committee to postpone action of an inquisitorial sort. Mr. Mellea recently formally denied responsibility for "either the beginning or the end of the attempt of the Grand Trunk to reach Providence." The grand jurors, with their indictment, present specimens of the documentary evidence on which the charge is brought of conspiracy under the federal anti-trust law. Now the New England public that is so deeply stirred by this case is not at all disturbed, rather pleased, to find it coming before a federal court and as a test of an issue that has interstate bearings broader and larger than those of the section immediately involved. The experience of the federal prosecuting officials in the Taft-Wickersham regime, in constant insistence on enforcement of the Sherman law, will be at the service of the public in the trial of the case, and will doubtless make the combat of the counsel more evenly balanced than it might have been had the case come before a state court.

Two aspects of the affair deserve especial attention. First, is the connection with it of a Canadian and largely British-owned line; the other is the implication of the indictment and further prosecution, namely, that henceforth, under the Sherman law, refusal to compete is constructive crime. Previous decisions of courts have made it clear that in the field of industry and also of transportation the competitive principle rules so far as existing plant is concerned. Is it to be insisted now that to provide competition corporations must create plant? To call attention to this phase of the matter is not to pass final judgment upon the policy, but only to indicate that if it is so held in final adjudication upon this case then a very radical and significant step toward national control has been taken, and one quite contrary to the drift elsewhere in the world.

BY SOME strange oversight a \$9000 municipal position in St. Louis has been left unfilled during the last thirteen years, and there are some who think this a good joke on the politicians.

Billboards Should Be Kept Clean

Competition and the New Haven Affair